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German Blast Raises New Terrorist Fears



A policeman examining Tuesday the remains of car under which the bomb was placed.

Bomb Injures 31 at British Officers Club

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — A bomb exploded outside a British officers club Monday night, injuring 31 persons a few hours after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had concluded talks here with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

West German and British investigators said Tuesday that they were uncertain who had detonated the 220-pound (100-kilogram) explosive, which was apparently slipped under a parked car outside an officers mess at the Rheindahlen base near the Dutch frontier.

The bombing seemed likely to heighten concern that Western Europe is facing a new upsurge of terrorism. After the assassination in Rome on Friday of General Li-cio Giorgini, the Italian authorities have suggested that a "Euroterrorist" network has been revived.

The explosion, which could be heard five miles (eight kilometers) away, blew out windows and sent glass shards flying into the mess where West German and British officers and their wives were celebrating. Of the 31 persons hospitalized Monday night, 27 were West Germans, and on Tuesday one British woman and six Germans remained in the hospital.

Among them was Major General Hans Hoster, the German chief of staff for the Northern Army Group.

An anonymous caller, speaking in English, telephoned the Düsseldorf offices of DPA, the German news agency, shortly before the bomb exploded. But the journalist who took the call said he understood little more than the word "bomb." A similar call was made to the Düsseldorf police.

The Irish Republican Army and an unknown West German group separately claimed responsibility Tuesday for the bombing, United Press International reported.

[In Belfast, the IRA announced through its political wing, Sinn Fein, that it carried out the bombing to inflict a "devastating blow" while avoiding civilian casualties.

[Hours earlier, the British minister of state for the armed forces, John Stanley, told the House of Commons that the National Democratic Front for the Liberation of Germany had claimed the bombing. But a spokesman for the West German federal prosecutor, Kurt Rehmann, said the authorities did not take that claim seriously. The authorities, he said, had never before heard of the group.]

While British investigators were exploring the possibility that the bombing was the work of the IRA, their West German counterparts

See TERROR, Page 4



A screen flashing the sliding value of the dollar Tuesday in brisk morning trade in Tokyo.

Skidding Of Dollar Tests Pact

Hits Postwar Low Against Yen Amid Trade Tensions

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The dollar reached a postwar low against the yen Tuesday in what many traders linked to U.S. frustration with Japan over trade issues.

The U.S. currency also fell sharply against all other major currencies in Europe before recovering late in the day on heavy intervention by central banks.

The intervention pushed the dollar higher against European currencies in New York and helped it rebound from the day's low of 148.50 against the yen to close at 149.10.

The close of 149.10 in New York, down from 150.025 yen at the end of trading Monday, was a postwar low, as was the close of 148.80 in Tokyo against Monday's 150.70.

Monetary experts said that the dollar's sudden weakness after a month of relative stability was related to Washington's growing anger with Tokyo over bilateral trade disputes.

"The dollar is the only weapon the U.S. has that can get the Japanese to react on trade," one dealer said. "It looks like the administration has decided to use it."

Experts believe that the dollar's bearish turn will continue in the near term. Dealers in Frankfurt predicted that the currency would test key psychological and technical support at the 1.80 Deutsche mark level by the end of the week.

In New York, the central bank intervention helped the dollar close at 1.8223 DM, up from 1.8173 DM Monday, at 6.0675 French francs, up from 6.0525, and at 1.5230 Swiss francs, up from 1.5205. It also rose against the British pound, which ended at \$1.6110, down from \$1.6185 Monday.

Despite the late recovery Tuesday, dealers said that the markets appeared to be ready to mount a major test of the currency agreement reached last month in Paris by six leading industrialized nations.

"The significant thing is that the dollar hasn't risen above 150 yen," said one European dealer. "That still leaves the downside open."

In London, the U.S. currency fell to 1.8105 DM marks and 6.0300 French francs before recovering to 1.8215 DM and 6.0675 francs at the close, up slightly from 1.8205 and 6.0585 at Monday's finish.

The early decline prompted purchases estimated at \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion by the Bank of Japan during trading in Tokyo and open-market intervention by the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank in New York, dealers said.

"The Fed has been intervening quite a bit this morning," said Mary Lynn McCaffery, vice president and head of corporate foreign exchange trading for Citicorp in New York. "The question is whether they are acting solely for the Bank of Japan or also intervening for themselves."

New York dealers were unable to estimate the volume of the Fed intervention. Other dealers said that the Bank of England also was buying dollars in early New York dealing, and suggested that those purchases were on behalf of the Bank of Japan.

The governor of the Bank of Japan, Satoshi Sumita, said Tuesday in a statement that the central bank would intervene if necessary in foreign exchange markets to stabilize currency rates in close cooperation with other major nations.

The weak trend of the dollar Monday and Tuesday was triggered by U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d's remarks over See DOLLAR, Page 15

Kiosk Algeria Lifts Exile Measure

ALGERIA (AP) — Internal exile restrictions imposed in December against critics of the Algerian government have been lifted after leading lawyers and human rights activists protested to President Chadli Benjedid, the official news agency APS reported Tuesday, quoting a "reliable source."

The agency said the exiles, who number at least 22, were free to return to their homes immediately from the remote region of southern Algeria where they had been ordered to live.

Mine Cited in Disaster

SAET LAKE CITY (AP) — The U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration, in a preliminary report issued Tuesday, cited Utah Power & Light Co. and Emery Mining Corp. for 34 alleged violations of federal mine safety standards in the 1984 Willberg Mine fire that claimed 27 lives.



Nutritious beer may have been the reason our nomadic ancestors settled down and started growing grain to make their brew. Page 4.

GENERAL NEWS

The Soviet military has deployed lasers, according to a Pentagon review. Page 4.

Pakistan said that Afghan jets bombed a second village Monday, bringing the death toll to 85 people. Page 2.

Chad's capture of the Libyan air base at Ouadi Doum represents a severe setback for Moammar Gadhafi. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

South Africa and commercial bank creditors agreed to extend the current limits on the country's debt repayments. Page 15.

American Express Co. approved the sale of 40 percent of its Shearson Lehman brokerage subsidiary. Page 11.

U.S. durable goods orders rose 6 percent, the biggest increase in five months. Page 11.

Iran Official Warns U.S. Not to Intervene in Gulf

LONDON — A top Iranian leader warned the United States on Tuesday not to intervene in the Gulf, a day after Washington said its warships were available to escort Kuwaiti tankers through the waterway.

"If U.S. intervention occurs, the entire world will become insecure for the Americans," said Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, "and the events of Lebanon could be repeated for the Americans everywhere."

On Oct. 23, 1983, 241 U.S. servicemen were killed when a car bomber blew up their headquarters in Lebanon.

U.S. military officials disclosed in Washington on Monday that the U.S. Navy, which has about 24 warships in or near the Gulf, was prepared to escort Kuwaiti tankers, regular targets of Iranian attacks in an offshoot of the Gulf war.

Mr. Rafsanjani, in an interview reported by the Iranian press agency IRNA, also commented on earlier U.S. disclosures that Iran had erected sites for Chinese-made "Silkworm" anti-ship missiles at the Strait of Hormuz, the entrance to the Gulf.

The agency, received in London, quoted him as saying that Iran did not need missiles to close the Strait, 24 miles (39 kilometers) wide at its narrowest, because "we can close it with artillery only."

He added: "We have the longest coasts and the highest interest here and the small southern states have a lesser interest compared with us and therefore it is natural for us to protect the security of the Strait of Hormuz more than others."

Mr. Rafsanjani said the entire Gulf was within Iranian fire range "and this U.S. ballyhoo will not solve anything."

Meanwhile, a British naval source in the Gulf said Tuesday that the Iranians had test-fired a

"Silkworm" in the Strait off their navy base at Bandar Abbas, scoring a hit.

The missiles, capable of carrying a 1,000-pound (455-kilogram) warhead, have a range of 50 miles.

Kuwait Said to Seek Aid

A marked increase in attacks on ships docking in Kuwait in the first few weeks of the year prompted the Kuwaitis to ask both the United States and the Soviet Union for protection of Gulf shipping according to Arab and diplomatic sources in the Gulf. The New York Times reported from Cairo, adding that Kuwait is now working out the details of a plan for American protection.

Six ships trading with Kuwait were attacked by Iran in the first few weeks of the year, as Tehran tried to pressure Kuwait not to hold a planned Islamic summit meeting at the end of January, and to stop support for its rival, Iraq, in the Gulf war.

"As things deteriorated in the area," the chairman of Kuwaiti Oil Tanker Co., Abdul Fatah al-Badr, said in a telephone interview Tuesday, "we became 100 percent sure the main power will not allow anyone to interfere with the Gulf waters."

"Our response is definitely positive to any means of ensuring that navigation is protected," said Mr. Badr, whose organization supervises the shipping of Kuwait's 950,000 barrels a day of crude oil exports.

Although Kuwait and five other Gulf nations have banded together as the Gulf Cooperation Council and have formed a mutual defense force, they do not have the naval strength themselves to protect shipping.

Instead, Kuwaiti officials have privately appealed to oil-importing states to protect their own interests by keeping the shipping lanes open.

EC Agrees on First Step to Bringing 'Deep Discount' Air Fares to Europe

BRUSSELS — European Community transport ministers reached a conditional accord Tuesday on reducing high European air fares, breaking a deadlock on liberalizing the heavily regulated industry, officials announced.

The agreement puts in place the first element in a complex package of measures drawn up by the community's Executive Commission, which wants airlines to end restrictive practices such as fare-fixing and capacity-sharing agreements.

But the new fares deal will not go into effect until ministers have agreed on the rest of the package. The Belgian communications

minister, Herman De Croo, said the 12 ministers reached agreement on what conditions should be attached to proposed new discount, or so-called "deep discount," or very cheap, fares following months of negotiations.

"We are now in take-off position for a more liberal sky in Europe," said Mr. De Croo, who is presiding over the talks.

The West German transport minister, Jürgen Warnke, hailed the accord as a breakthrough.

He said he expected an overall accord at the ministers' next meeting at the end of June, the deadline set last week by the European

Commission for governments to complete an acceptable package.

The EC transport commissioner, Stanley Clinton-Davis, said the agreement "represents a big step forward in making scheduled air travel widely available."

Some diplomats forecast very difficult talks ahead on the overall package, especially on proposals to give smaller airlines greater access to the market.

A further complication is strong opposition from the Executive Commission, the Netherlands and Ireland to a part of the fares agreement that they fear would effectively give governments the right to block economy fares proposed by other EC airlines flying to their country.

The economy fare will be used as the yardstick for setting cheap fares.

Under the agreement, airlines would be able to set discount fares anywhere from 65 percent to 90 percent of the economy tariff and deep-discount prices at 45 percent to 65 percent of the economy fare.

Mr. Clinton-Davis said the major innovation of the fares agreement was to introduce tariffs at less than half-price for off-peak travel in general, while up to now bargains had been available only to people staying away for a weekend or longer.

The Executive Commission warned last week that if the airlines failed to meet the deadline, or agreed on measures that did not go far enough toward introducing genuine competition, it would withdraw an offer to grant carriers temporary exemption from the EC's competition rules.

The debate has pitted Britain, the Netherlands and Ireland, all strong advocates of far-reaching liberalization, against a majority of their community partners.

See ROCKETS, Page 4

Heavy Indian Rocket Fails First Test

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — India's effort to launch its own large-scale satellites received a severe jolt Tuesday when its second-generation rocket failed shortly after liftoff on its initial test.

The five-stage, 40-ton rocket failed about a minute into a flight designed to orbit a 300-pound (136-kilogram) satellite. Officials said the rocket crashed into the Bay of Bengal off the Sthirakota space center in southern Tamil Nadu state.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, a strong advocate of India's efforts in high technology, attended the launching. He said the rocket failure would not be a setback for the space program because "failure is part of any mission of this magnitude."

One of the poorest countries in the world, India is technologically advanced in some areas. Western

experts say that the vast cadre of well-trained scientists and engineers place India among the top six or eight countries in the ability to develop a full-range space program.

Smaller versions of the rocket that failed Tuesday have placed satellites of 60 to 80 pounds in low orbit, and Indian scientists now design and build most of their own satellites. The large Indian communications satellites are of Indian design but were built by Ford Aerospace. One of them was launched by the United States and is in orbit.

The Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle tested Tuesday is the precursor of a larger rocket that India hoped to have ready in the 1990s to launch communications and other similar satellites in the 2000-pound range. Such satellites now can be launched only by the United States, the Soviet Union or the European Space Agency.

While India's communications satellites are among the world's most sophisticated, combining television transmission, communications and meteorological services in one unit, its launching technology is much less advanced.

Most major satellites are put into orbit by rockets using solid fuel, but India still uses liquid fuel in its civilian rocket program. The rocket that failed Tuesday was an early generation one with two motors added on for the initial liftoff. The failure apparently occurred when those motors should have given way to the ignition of the main rocket.

Although officials said the cause of the failure would have to await further study, experts in New Delhi said the problem may lie in a new integrated guidance system that was also being tested Tuesday.

The rocket failure, they said, would cause setbacks in timing of See ROCKETS, Page 4

For Cleveland's Ukrainians and Jews, Demjanjuk Trial Stirs Up Old Enmity

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

CLEVELAND — For three decades, John Demjanjuk seemed an unremarkable man leading an unremarkable life. He puttered about his garden, mended kids' bicycles and attended the local Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Few people asked about his past.

These days, a lot of people care passionately about Mr. Demjanjuk's past. The retired Cleveland auto worker has spent the past few weeks in a land auto worker has spent the past few weeks in a Jerusalem courtroom on trial for crimes against humanity during World War II. Holocaust survivors have identified him as "Ivan the Terrible," a sadistic guard who operated the gas chambers at the Treblinka concentration camp and tortured thousands of Jews on the way to their deaths.

Here in Cleveland, where Mr. Demjanjuk spent most of his adult life, the case has reopened historical wounds between Ukrainians and Jews who emigrated from the same part of Eastern Europe, for many of the same reasons, to opposite sides of the Cuyahoga River.

For many of the city's 70,000 Jews on the river's eastern bank, the Jerusalem trial rekindles memories of their ancestors' sufferings: vicious pogroms, collaboration between the Ukrainian militia and the Nazi Gestapo, the exodus of Jews from the Ukraine.

"It was a terrible, terrible time," said Lucy Zalitskiak, a Jewish émigré from Odessa who fled before the advancing German Army in 1940. "Every nation has its heroes and collaborators — and it's true that some Ukrainians hid Jews. Unfortunately, however, most of them worked for the Nazis."

But in the houses among the pirogi bars and onion-shaped church domes west of the river, ethnic Ukrainians talk of Jews collaborating with Russians and Poles and of the devastating famine caused by Stalin in the 1930s that killed as many as six million Ukrainians. Many among the 50,000 ethnic Ukrainians in Cleveland say they believe that Mr. Demjanjuk is the victim of a plot between the Soviets and Jewish activists.

Their ancestors may have been neighbors in Ohio in 1952 from a refugee camp. He bought a house in Parma, an industrial suburb whose ethnic character is reflected in the domes of St. Vladimir's Church and signs such as those pointing out "Holowchak Funeral Home" and "Dimitri's Restaurant." He speaks little English.

The pivotal event in Mr. Demjanjuk's childhood was the great famine of the early 1930s, conceived by Stalin as a way of destroying the independent Ukrainian peasantry, collectivizing agriculture and diverting the food supply to feed a new industrial work force. Mr. Demjanjuk told friends he remembered peasants in his village trading their houses for a single loaf of bread. Several members of his family died in the catastrophe.

According to an undercover Israeli policeman who shared a prison cell with Mr. Demjanjuk before the trial, the former auto worker blamed the famine on a Soviet leader of Jewish extraction, Lazar M. Kaganovich. The policeman told the Jerusalem court that Mr. Demjanjuk had referred to Kaganovich as a *shid*, a derogatory Ukrainian term for a Jew.

It was against this background of Stalinist atrocities that many Ukrainians welcomed the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941. "When Hitler came, it was burrah for Hitler," said George Kulchayky, a Ukrainian historian who

migrated to Cleveland as an orphan after the war. "Nobody had read 'Mein Kampf.'"

After surrendering to German forces without much of a fight, Mr. Demjanjuk and hundreds of thousands of other Red Army soldiers faced a choice between collaboration and slow starvation in prisoner-of-war camps. Some refused to cooperate with the Nazis and ended up in camps. Others joined a Ukrainian Army formed by the Germans to fight the Russians. And some were recruited as guards and orderlies for the Nazi death factories across Eastern Europe.

Exactly what Mr. Demjanjuk did during the crucial years 1942 to 1944 — when as many as a million people, most of them Jews, were killed at Treblinka — is the subject of the Jerusalem trial. His accusers maintain that he was a particularly cruel guard at the camp in Poland. His defenders insist that he is the victim of a terrible case of mistaken identity.

In the chaos that marked the end of the war, it was difficult to sort the Nazi collaborators from the heroes. As staunch anti-Communists, the Ukrainians were welcomed by the United States at a time when relations with the Soviet Union were deteriorating sharply.

The deportation proceedings against Mr. Demjanjuk were based in part on a Soviet-supplied See CLEVELAND, Page 4

Athens Mayor Eyes the Future, and Papandreou's Job

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ATHENS — The mayor of Athens, Miltiades Evert, is a man whose ebullient self-confidence seems undiminished by the seeming anomalies on which his office appears to rest.

A conservative, he was voted into office last year in an election marked by a split in his adversaries' camp. The split robbed his Socialist predecessor, Dimitris Reiss, of vital Communist support and forced a runoff, in which Mr. Evert prevailed.

And such is the uneven division of power between the central authorities and the city that the mayor's ambitious plans for a new look to Greece's clogged and polluted capital may be realized, to a limited extent, only by the spending and efforts of the Socialist government of his adversary, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Yet in the view of some Western diplomats and Greek analysts, Mr. Evert, a 48-year-old former minister of finance much given to laughter, is the prime contender in the internal power plays of the New Democracy opposition for the leadership held by Constantine Mitsotakis.

That would make him a contender for the

Greek leadership, and some political analysts call him the heir apparent. The impression of political advancement is not one that Mr. Evert seeks to dispel.

"Every cadet leaving the military academy thinks he can become a general," he said. "So every politician has this ambition. And I have this ambition."

Not, he added, that he was in any hurry, while he yet had the mayoral job to do; it is a job with a term of four years, two years beyond the next scheduled general elections in 1989, and with problems that seem far more obvious than their solutions.

Athens has rapidly grown but without a development strategy. Yet, in the city and its environs, he said, 250,000 Greeks were unemployed, so that jobs had to be found, somehow, without further industrialization.

"The answer is that Athens should change," he said, adding that it should become a commercial and service center for an entire region, the kind of place Beirut was before the Lebanese civil war began tearing it apart in 1975.

Then, he said, there was revenue to be gained from tourists, who in recent years have tended to avoid the capital and "go straight to the Aegean with their bathing suits without passing through Athens."

The more immediate concerns of Athenians, he said, lay in rapid solutions to such problems as a polluted environment, ever-narrowed traffic and a growing crime rate.

Yet such problems may also be turned to political advantage.

The mayor, for instance, has no jurisdiction over major public works, such as the long-projected plan for a subway, or transportation policy, or even the city's archaeological sites. But in pressing the government authorities to improve the lives of the city's 3.5 million to four million people, he may seek to finesse his adversaries, taking credit for any improvements that are made and lambasting them for those that are not.

"I'm not going to come up against Papandreou for straight political reasons," he said. "But if I think that he does not move on with what I'm suggesting, he's going to have a bad time."

Mr. Papandreou's father, George, was prime minister in the 1950s, and a son named George also holds a parliamentary seat on behalf of his father's party.

Mr. Evert's father, by contrast, was police chief of Athens during the Nazi occupation of the city, a bit of family history for which his critics have criticized him. Many Jews

and others who support him, by contrast, treasure that memory, because his father issued false identity papers to thousands of Greek Jews, showing them to be Christians so they could avoid Nazi persecution.

In the election campaign last year, Mr. Evert's predecessor, Mr. Reiss, alluded darkly to Zionist backing for his challenger in remarks that were widely interpreted as anti-Semitic. As at other points in the campaign, Mr. Evert sought to turn the barbs against Mr. Reiss by naming two Jews to the opposition ticket.

In a similar manner, his critics sought to nickname him "bulldozer," a reference to a brass style reinforced by physical girth. He responded, he said, by having a campaign leaflet printed, picturing him with "an expression like a bulldozer on my face" and a real bulldozer in the background, along with a family clutching architectural plans, as if to promise a commitment to renewal.

Mr. Evert's wife, Lisa, is American, as is Mr. Papandreou's wife. Mr. Evert and his wife met in Athens while her father was director of the American Archaeological School.

"Beware," he said smilingly, "of politicians with American wives."



Miltiades Evert

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Quietly Reduces UN Missions

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The Soviet Union has quietly complying with a U.S. order to cut the size of its UN missions by April 1, according to American officials.

Under a U.S. order a year ago, the staff of the Soviet missions must be reduced to no more than 221 by next month. The allowance would be 13 each for the Ukrainian and Belorussian missions and 195 for the main Soviet mission.

A spokesman for the U.S. mission, Irene Payne, said this week that the Soviet missions already were below required levels. "We are not expecting any problem," she said. The United States ordered the reduction on the ground that the Soviet staffs were inflated and that the missions were being used as bases for intelligence agents that endangered U.S. national security. The Soviet Union was told to reduce the staffs in four stages, from 275 to 170, over a period of two years.

Hu Expected to Attend Beijing Parley

BEIJING (Reuters) — The former Chinese Communist Party chief, Hu Yaobang, will make his first public appearance since being dismissed in January, an official spokesman said Tuesday.

Mr. Hu will return to the political stage on Wednesday as a member of the group presiding over the annual meeting of China's parliament, the National People's Congress, the spokesman said.

The news follows speculation that Mr. Hu still enjoys considerable support in the reformist wing of China's leadership despite a revival in hard-line Communist attitudes since his removal.

Brazilian Bank Workers Begin Strike

SAO PAULO (Reuters) — Brazil's bank workers began a nationwide strike Tuesday to back demands for a 100-percent pay increase, shutting the state-owned Banco do Brasil and threatening the entire industry.

A spokesman at the workers' strike headquarters in Sao Paulo said that about 500,000 of the country's 700,000 bank workers had joined the indefinite work stoppage.

Bank industry sources said that with Banco do Brasil shut, private banks would not be able to continue operating for long. In central Sao Paulo, dozens of armed military policemen stood guard outside branches of the Banco do Brasil to prevent bank workers from occupying the buildings.

Tamils Said to Kill 26 in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI) — Tamil guerrillas shot and killed 26 men, women and children in a north-central village after promising they would be unharmed if they lined up outside their homes, a senior Sri Lankan police officer said Tuesday.

Deputy Inspector General W.A. Samarawickrema said that only a handful of the residents survived the massacre Monday in the village of Serunewa, in north-central Sri Lanka.

The Tamils, who are Hindu, are a minority in Sri Lanka, where a majority of the people are Sinhalese. Tamil militants have fought since 1983 for a separate state in the north and east of the country, and about 5,500 people have been killed.

Marxists Gain in Indian State Voting

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Marxist parties in three Indian states appeared to be extending their political control further than ever before, as results were counted Tuesday in state assembly elections.

The governing Left Front in West Bengal, led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist), was heading for a landslide victory over Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, and in the far-south state of Kerala, the Left Democratic Front appeared likely to regain control from the United Democratic Front, dominated by Congress (I).

Marxists also govern the small eastern state of Tripura, which next votes in 1988, and victories in Kerala and West Bengal would give them three states. Only in Jammu and Kashmir was Congress heading for victory, thanks largely to its electoral alliance with the National Conference Party.

Haig to Seek Republican Nomination

NEW YORK (WP) — Alexander M. Haig Jr., a former secretary of state and commander of NATO forces in Europe, announced Tuesday that he will be a candidate for the 1988 Republican presidential nomination.

Mr. Haig, 62, was to make a two-day swing to New Hampshire and Iowa, the first two states to begin the selection of presidential delegates. He told about 1,100 supporters at a fund-raising dinner Monday night: "What I offer is leadership. Leadership to take our country safely into the next decade, to build a more prosperous America, leadership to dedicate America to excellence in all fields, and leadership, above all, of an America willing and able to keep the peace."

Without directly referring to the Iran-contra affair, the former general said that a president leads "when he understands that openly communicated policies, even if secretly arrived at, are the only policies that merit enduring support."



Alexander M. Haig Jr.

For the Record

Sheikh Abdelhamid Sayeh, president of the Palestine National Council, the Palestine Liberation Organization's unofficial parliament in exile, called on its 426 members Tuesday to attend the council's 18th session, set for April 20 in Algiers. (AP)

A West German teacher, Wolfgang Klautzsch, 55, was sentenced Tuesday to two years in prison in Düsseldorf for spying for East Germany. He was arrested last year in Cologne. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Sabena, the Belgian national airline, resumed 75 percent of its normal flights Tuesday when many employees on strike over wages and retirement terms returned to work, a company spokesman said. He said 32 scheduled flights were operating Monday. Most of Sabena's crews and ground staff at the Brussels airport walked out Thursday. Mechanics, baggage handlers and caterers were still on strike. (Reuters)

A heavy spring snowstorm hit the central Plains of the United States on Tuesday, and blinding wind-driven snow and drifts up to eight feet (2.5 meters) high forced highways and schools to close, stranded travelers and closed the Oklahoma Panhandle were western. (AP)

Correction

The two pictures accompanying Hebe Dorsey's article on Tuesday were incorrectly identified as Karl Lagerfeld designs for Chanel. They were in fact Mr. Lagerfeld's designs for his own label.

González Disparages No-Confidence Motion

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González, confronted by a no-confidence motion in parliament and a spate of protests in the streets, counterattacked Tuesday night by challenging his opponents to come up with better policies.

In his first news conference in many months, Mr. González defended his social and economic policies, saying "no other government dares to do more, and I am talking about all political systems, not just in the West."

Appearing relaxed and confident, Mr. González, a moderate center-left Socialist, dismissed weeks of press reports that his government was undergoing its greatest crisis since he was first elected five years ago.

He dismissed the no-confidence motion as insignificant, warned that he would not tolerate street violence, conceded some real grievances on the parts of farmers and students, and said the United States was not pressuring him in the military base negotiations here. "I don't feel particularly overwhelmed at the moment," he said.

The leading conservative opposition party, Popular Alliance, presented a no-confidence motion in parliament on Monday night. If the government loses, it could be forced to call elections, though the likelihood of such a loss was considered minor. The Socialists hold a solid parliamentary majority.

"On the list of the government's worries, the no-confidence motion comes under the heading of 'miscellaneous,'" Mr. González, 45, said in belittling the motion, which is scheduled for a debate this week.

The motion, however, allows the feisty new leader of the Popular Alliance, Antonio Hernández Mancha, to appear before the Congress of Deputies for the first time. A little-known national figure until recently, Mr. Hernández Mancha is a member of the Senate, a politically marginal body in Spain. He will now speak before the congress as a candidate to replace Mr. González.

The no-confidence motion comes after a wave of strikes and protests around the country since the beginning of the year. The street unrest began with high school students and now continues with workers, farmers, doctors, teachers and university students.

A 24-hour general strike called Tuesday in the province of Asturias by the Communist-led Workers Commissions, a union federation, to support laid off coal miners erupted in violent clashes between some miners and police. Several people were reported injured.

Government officials said that nearly one-third of the workers in the traditionally militant region struck. The government has been

closing some of the mines that are losing money.

In Madrid, thousands of medical students from around the country converged on the Ministry of Education on Tuesday to demand a greater say in curriculum changes, while many students in the nation's universities continued a weeklong boycott of classes to demand more state spending and an abolition of entrance examinations.

Public hospital doctors have scheduled a strike for Wednesday, many train and plane workers have called their own strikes for Friday, and Workers Commissions has called for a nationwide "mobilization week" beginning April 3. The unions are generally demanding 7-7 to 8 percent wage increases, while the government is pushing to hold them to 5 percent to combat inflation.

Mr. González said that many of the strikes were related to municipal elections scheduled for June. He played down the image that the country was under a strike siege by saying that more strike days have been lost in the past without much public attention.

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The leading conservative opposition party, Popular Alliance, presented a no-confidence motion in parliament on Monday night. If the government loses, it could be forced to call elections, though the likelihood of such a loss was considered minor. The Socialists hold a solid parliamentary majority.

"On the list of the government's worries, the no-confidence motion comes under the heading of 'miscellaneous,'" Mr. González, 45, said in belittling the motion, which is scheduled for a debate this week.

The motion, however, allows the feisty new leader of the Popular Alliance, Antonio Hernández Mancha, to appear before the Congress of Deputies for the first time. A little-known national figure until recently, Mr. Hernández Mancha is a member of the Senate, a politically marginal body in Spain. He will now speak before the congress as a candidate to replace Mr. González.

The no-confidence motion comes after a wave of strikes and protests around the country since the beginning of the year. The street unrest began with high school students and now continues with workers, farmers, doctors, teachers and university students.

A 24-hour general strike called Tuesday in the province of Asturias by the Communist-led Workers Commissions, a union federation, to support laid off coal miners erupted in violent clashes between some miners and police. Several people were reported injured.

Government officials said that nearly one-third of the workers in the traditionally militant region struck. The government has been



INDONESIAN CAMPAIGN STARTS — Supporters of the Moslem-based United Development Party were jubilant as they arrived for a rally in Jakarta on Tuesday, the first official campaigning day for the national elections on April 23. Indonesian parties are using film stars and singers to attract the 94 million eligible voters.

Zia Asserts Pakistan Can Build Nuclear Bomb

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan has declared in a magazine interview that his country has developed the capability of building a nuclear weapon. But he reiterated his long-held public position that "Pakistan is not indulging in a nuclear experiment for military purposes."

"Pakistan has the capability of building the bomb," General Zia said in the statement published Monday.

While General Zia and other Pakistani officials have spoken previously about the ease of learning about nuclear weapons technology, his remarks in an interview with Time magazine appear to be the most explicit acknowledgement yet that research on nuclear weapons is under way.

The statement, coupled with recent remarks attributed to the country's top nuclear scientist, appear to place Pakistan's nuclear research efforts in a new context as the U.S. Congress considers legislation on nuclear nonproliferation along with a major new aid program for Islamabad. That program is contingent on U.S. administration assurances that Pakistan is not building a nuclear weapon.

In Washington, the State Department said Monday that it had no comment on the interview.

General Zia's statements brought warnings by Indian offi-

Italian Aides Confer on Security

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

ROME — Italian security chiefs and senior ministers met Tuesday at an emergency meeting to discuss the slaying last week of Italy's head of aerospace weapons, while efforts to form a new government appeared to be failing.

The meeting, under a caretaker prime minister, Bettino Craxi, included heads of Italy's three police forces, secret service chiefs and the defense, justice and interior ministers.

The participants said they had discussed a document found Monday in four major cities claiming responsibility for the murder Friday of an air force general, Licio Giorgieri.

The documents said the Union of Fighting Communists, an offshoot of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group, was responsible for the killing. General Giorgieri, head of Italy's space and air weapons procurement, was shot by two men on a motorcycle.

Meanwhile, efforts by the Christian Democratic prime minister-designate, Giulio Andreotti, to replace the outgoing coalition government were foundering.

The politicians were already facing criticism for a dispute that appears to be focused more on a power struggle between the majority Christian Democrats and Mr. Craxi's Socialists than on the country's need for stability.

They also have been attacked as having complacently lowered their guard against urban terrorism.

Negotiations among the partners of the coalition, which resigned on March 3, were deadlocked over three nuclear energy referendums due in June.

If Mr. Andreotti admits defeat, after two weeks of intense efforts to find a compromise, general elections are almost certain to follow, a year ahead of schedule.

Pakistan Says Afghans Bombed 2d Village

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan announced Tuesday that Afghan planes had bombed a second village, killing a total of 85 people and wounding 123 in raids Monday, and it issued a tough warning Tuesday to the government of Afghanistan that it would strike back.

The Defense Ministry said Afghan MiGs bombed the village of Angur Ada near the Afghan border on Monday, killing 20 persons and wounding 22. Three Afghan MiGs each dropped a bomb on the village 200 miles (320 kilometers) southwest of Islamabad.

Officials said news of the attack in the remote area had not reached the capital until Tuesday.

Defense Ministry officials also said Tuesday that the toll from an Afghan bombing raid Monday on the village of Teri Mangal had risen to 65 dead and 101 injured. First reports of the attack Monday had put the toll at 51 dead, but some of the wounded died overnight.

Pakistani officials said Monday that Afghan Air Force MiGs twice attacked the border village, de-

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Bomb Kills 7 in Lahore

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

Pakistan officials said that a bomb hidden under a carpet exploded early Tuesday during an anti-government rally in Lahore, killing seven persons and injuring more than 100 in Pakistan's second-largest city, United Press International reported from Islamabad.

About 4,000 people were attending the midnight rally by the Jamiat Ahl-e-Hadis, an opposition group, on Pakistan's National Day when the blast occurred.

The group's leader, Allama Ehsan Elahi Zaher, and its vice president, Maulana Habibur Rehman, were among the injured.

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AIDS Drug Maker Sets Priority for Use in U.S.

United Press International
NEW YORK — Manufacturers of AZT, the only drug available in the United States for the treatment of AIDS patients, have devised a priority system to distribute the drug, which is in short supply.

The shortage may last for several months because the drug takes seven months to manufacture. AZT, or azidothymidine, was approved for sale under the brand name Retrovir by the Food and Drug Administration on Friday.

It has been shown to ward off the infections that kill people with acquired immune deficiency syndrome and prolong their lives, but it is not a cure. It also has toxic side effects, including suppression of the bone marrow that results in a decrease in the production of red and white blood cells.

The disease is caused by a virus that attacks the body's defense system against fatal infections and cancers.

Patients who want Retrovir must have their doctors apply in writing to the manufacturer and then use a secret code to fill prescriptions, officials of Burroughs Wellcome Co., Retrovir's manufacturer, said Monday. They said the program was designed to ensure the drug goes to the sickest patients first.

Patients will be eligible for the drug if they have a history of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, a parasite-induced respiratory infection common to those with AIDS, or a count of 200 or fewer T-4 cells per cubic millimeter of blood. T-4 cells are a critical component of the immune system. A normal T-4 count is from 1,000 to 3,000, and patients with fewer than 200 are usually seriously ill.

There are 14,000 patients with advanced AIDS in the United States. Many more suffer from an earlier stage of the disease called AIDS-related complex, making the total number of patients who may be eligible for the drug at least 41,000.

Paul Dreyer, Burroughs Wellcome product manager, said the company would be able to supply 15,000 AIDS patients with the drug immediately and hoped to have enough stock to accommodate 30,000 patients by the end of the year.

A spokesman for the national, nonprofit American Foundation for AIDS Research said the Burroughs Wellcome plan appeared to be fair.

Burroughs Wellcome officials said that, beginning Wednesday, doctors will have to apply to the company for permission to prescribe Retrovir.

Those patients the company

deems sickest will receive a code number that will allow their pharmacist to order the drug directly from the Burroughs Wellcome plant in Greenville, North Carolina.

The recommended dose of Retrovir will be two capsules every four hours. New supplies of the drug will have to be reordered every 23 days.

Mr. Dreyer said the company would monitor orders to make sure the code number system is not being abused.

Burroughs Wellcome officials also defended the price of the drug, expected to be \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year, saying it reflected the high cost of making it.

Israeli Claims Advance

An Israeli researcher said Tuesday he had achieved positive results in treating AIDS victims with a substance derived from egg yolk, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

Dr. Yehuda Skornick, assistant director of surgery at Rokeach Hospital in Tel Aviv, told a radio interviewer, "What can be said about this medicine is that all patients are responding to the treatment and showing a meaningful improvement in their symptoms, whether it's diarrhea, fever or lung infection, weakening or weight loss."

The substance, known as AL721, was developed by Professor Meir Shinitzky of Israel's Weizmann Institute, originally as a cancer treatment. Mr. Shinitzky said the treatment works by stripping cholesterol from AIDS-infected cells to prevent them from attacking healthy cells, giving the body time to develop resistance to disease.

State Dept. Says Budget Cuts Impair Monitoring of U.S. Prisoners Abroad

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The State Department says that budget cuts are reducing the department's ability to ensure humane treatment for 1,388 Americans imprisoned abroad.

At the end of 1986, American prisoners in 79 nations were serving sentences or awaiting trial on charges ranging from illegally entering a country to murder, according to a recent State Department report. A third of the prisoners were jailed for drug offenses.

Mexico, with 313 Americans in jail, led the list, followed by Canada with 163, West Germany with 166 and Britain with 88.

There was little change in the total number of prisoners last year from 1985, and the number of Americans arrested abroad during the year again was about 2,800.

Intelligence Agency had blocked delivery of many supplies to them from the \$100 million in U.S. aid voted by Congress last year.

Meanwhile, Senate Democratic leaders lost another battle to stop aid to the Contras on Tuesday. But they said they would continue to fight a filibuster against the legislation that would stop the aid and would compel President Ronald Reagan to account for millions of dollars in previous assistance.

The vote on ending the filibuster was 50-50, 10 votes short of the 60 required. The filibuster is preventing action on legislation that would freeze out aid until the administration gives a full accounting of previous aid.

A first attempt to choke off the filibuster failed on Monday after a 46-45 vote.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Anti-Erosion Plan Ahead of Schedule

Highly erodible farmland is being taken out of production under a federal conservation program. In the past two years, nearly 20 million acres (eight million hectares) have been given over to grass and trees. This is well ahead of schedule toward the goal of 40 million acres by 1990, more than 10 percent of total U.S. cropland.

The program reverses the trend of the 1970s, when soaring crop prices encouraged farmers to plow up hillsides and hedgerows, leaving such marginal land vulnerable to wind and water erosion.

Now farmers get an average \$51.17 an acre to convert land to uses not prone to erosion. Some businessmen fear a shrinkage of demand for seed and implements, further depressing the rural economy, but farmers favor the program.

"We kind of like this old land," said Jimmy N. Ward, 56, who farms in northern Missouri. "I want my grandsons to enjoy it too," he told The New York Times.

The government has been using production-cutting measures for

half a century to support farm income, but this is the first enacted for environmental reasons. It is intended to reduce not only erosion but agricultural pollution of water supplies and, eventually, surplus crop production.

Short Takes

The first seven Chinese to take a U.S. military training course have begun a 41-week study of torpedo maintenance at the U.S. Naval Training Center in Orlando, Florida, The Washington Post reports. Beijing is buying U.S. anti-subma-

rine torpedoes. China and Yugoslavia are the only Communist countries to which the United States will sell weapons. China's military relationship with the United States includes exchanges of high-level military visits and sales of U.S. military supplies and technology.

Businessmen are wary of the press but many concede that the press should be wary of them, according to a survey sponsored by Egon Zehnder International USA, a subsidiary of a Swiss-based management consulting firm. Of 107 corporate executives polled, 59 percent complained about journalists' lack of knowledge of the subject covered; 35 percent about distortion, including sensationalism, misquoting and incomplete information; and 15 percent about bias. But 54 percent conceded that executives were not effective in dealing with the press and 42 percent said the press had good reason to be wary of business.

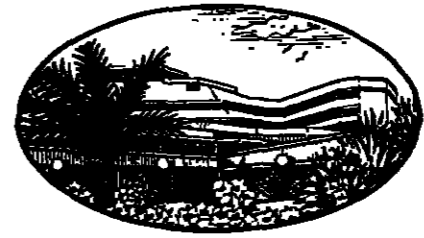
John Wayne, staunch Republican though he was, bluntly criticized Ronald Reagan for his opposition to the Panama Canal treaties and supported Jimmy Carter, according to documents on file at the Carter presidential library in Atlanta. Wayne, who died in 1979, was a close friend of the late Panamanian leader, Gen-

eral Omar Torrijos Herrera. In a letter to Mr. Reagan dated Nov. 11, 1977, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Carter, who was president at the time, the actor accused Mr. Reagan of spreading untruths about the canal treaties in letters to his supporters. Wayne wrote, "Now I have taken your letter, and I'll show you point by god-damn point in the treaty where you are misinforming people. If you continue these erroneous remarks, someone will publicize your letter to prove that you are not as thorough in your reviewing of this treaty as you say or are damned obtuse when it comes to reading the English language."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

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U.S. Says Soviet Military Deploys Lasers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, presenting the Pentagon's annual review of Soviet military power, said Tuesday that Soviet lasers have inflicted casualties and damaged equipment in Afghanistan and other locations.

The Soviet weapons drive, he said, also extends to its conventional arsenal. Dozens of new MiG-29 jet fighters, called Fulcrum by NATO, as well as tanks, artillery pieces and ships having been produced over the past year, he said.

"We're competing with a dynamic and expanding Soviet military threat," Mr. Weinberger said at a news conference televised to Europe. That was the case, he said, "no matter who is general secretary" of the Soviet Communist Party and "no matter what public relations campaign is undertaken."

The assessment, titled "Soviet Military Power," is being issued at a time when the Reagan administration's military buildup faces its strongest opposition in Congress.

It was released hours before Mr. Weinberger appeared before the House Armed Services Committee to argue for the administration's request for a 3 percent increase, after inflation, in the military budget for fiscal 1988.

The magazine-sized, 159-page publication contains data gathered and declassified by the Defense Intelligence Agency and depicts the status of Soviet nuclear and conventional forces and research and development activities.

On laser technology, the book states that "recent Soviet irradiation of Free World manned surveillance aircraft and ships could have caused serious eye damage to observers."

Included is a picture of an "electro-optic sensor laser device" aboard a Soviet destroyer that "has been used to irradiate Western patrol aircraft."

A senior Defense Department official, in discussing that reference, said, "We've had several reports from various parts of the world — Middle East and other parts — indicating that either from Soviet equipment, Soviet vessels or Soviet-provided equipment, there have been incidents of lasering against ground equipment and aircraft."

The official said that while no U.S. personnel have been blinded, the reports have provided evidence of "an impact, both in terms of blinding pilots and in terms of some physical burning."

As for nuclear forces, the booklet asserts that more than 70 percent of the Soviet land-based, long-range missile force will be in hardened silos or made mobile by the mid-1990s.

Moscow has increased to more than 100, from 70, the number of mobile, single-warhead SS-25 intercontinental ballistic missiles aimed at the United States and will soon deploy the large, rail-mobile SSX-24 ICBM, which carries 10 warheads, the report said.

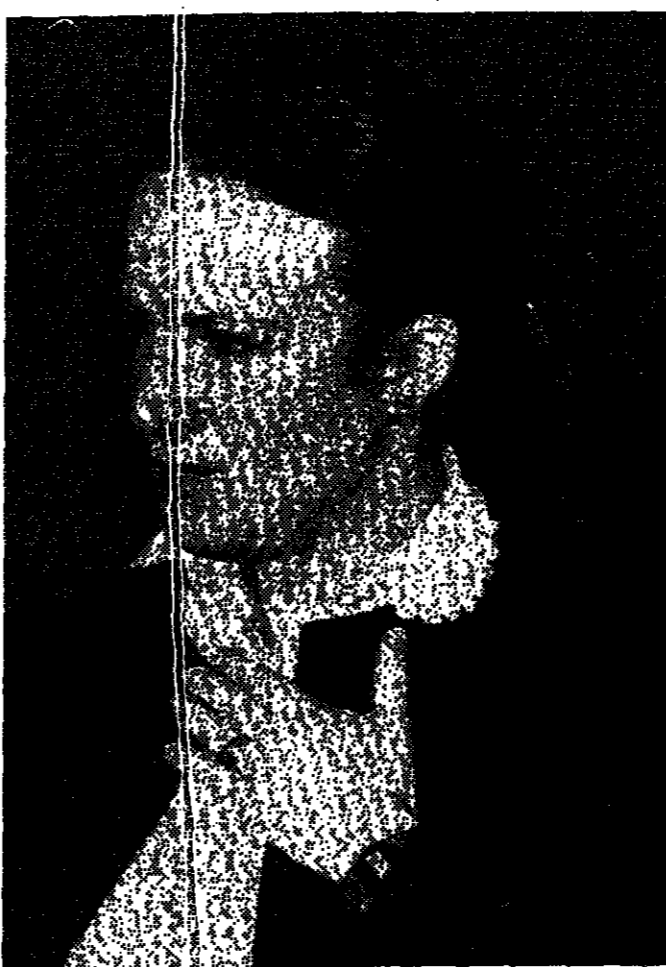
Another Defense Department official said that the Soviet commitment to making more ICBMs mobile, while hardening the silos of fixed ICBMs against nuclear explosion, is the "most serious" of their military achievements in terms of upsetting the U.S.-Soviet balance of power.

The United States does not have a mobile ICBM, but the administration has proposed basing 50 MX missiles with 10 warheads each aboard 25 six-car railroad trains, and has proposed building 500 single-warhead Midgetman missiles that would be mounted on trucks hardened to withstand nuclear explosion.

The Pentagon report also said the Soviet Union has placed in operation the first of a new generation Delta IV-class missile submarine, and will soon deploy potent new ground- and sea-launched variants of nuclear-armed cruise missiles.

The Soviets are also in the midst of improving the accuracy and "lethality" of the mobile, intermediate-range SS-20 missiles deployed against Europe, it said. The Reagan administration has said it hopes to eliminate these missiles under a new arms control agreement.

(UPI, AP)



Enginia Rose, wife of Alann Steen, at Beirut University College on Tuesday. Mr. Steen was seized at the college.

Shamir Won't Negotiate With Hostage's Captors

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir rejected on Tuesday an offer to negotiate with a Lebanese group that said it would swap an American hostage for 100 Arabs held prisoner by Israel.

"It is clear that this is blackmail, and we won't enter into talks with these types of organizations," Mr. Shamir said.

Mr. Shamir was asked if Israel would hold to its policy of refusing to negotiate with terrorist groups despite the claim Monday by Islamic Jihad for the liberation of Palestine that the hostage, Alann Steen, 47, is sick and may die within 10 days.

"It's not our fault," Mr. Shamir replied. "We would like to help him, but I don't think we can help him" by negotiating an exchange.

Mr. Steen was one of four professors abducted from the West Beirut campus of Beirut University College Jan. 24 by gunmen posing as Lebanese police.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said Monday that the United States would not "pressure any third parties into giving in to terrorists' demands."

In San Francisco, Mr. Steen's brother, Bruce, offered Monday to trade places with the captive.

Alann Steen, from Boston, had become ill in captivity and could die within 10 days, according to a statement delivered to a Beirut newspaper on Monday signed by the group.

The statement was accompanied by a photograph of Robert Polhill, one of the abducted teachers.

Israel's long-stated policy has been to not negotiate with terrorists. But this was abandoned for a series of exchanges with Palestinian groups in Lebanon.

In November 1983, Israel freed 4,000 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners for six Israeli soldiers. In May 1985, about 1,050 prisoners were released for three Israeli soldiers.

CLEVELAND: Old Antagonisms

(Continued from Page 1)
identity card, and many in Cleveland's Ukrainian community suspected a conspiracy. "I was merely a test case for anyone who wants to open his mouth against the Soviet Union," said Mr. Lisajewsky of the Ukrainian Congress.

Suspicious that the Demjanjuk case is the "thin end of the wedge" have been fueled by reports that 600 immigrants, most of them East European, are under investigation for alleged war crimes. As Mr. Demjanjuk's trial opened last month, the local news media carried prominent stories about a new list of 74 suspected Nazi criminals, including several in Cleveland.

None of the suspects was named. Rebutting the charge of complicity with the Soviets, Jewish community leaders in Cleveland and Justice Department investigators point out that the identification card's authenticity was upheld by the U.S. court that stripped Mr. Demjanjuk of his citizenship.

In the view of many Jewish activists, Ukrainians have encouraged a negative stereotype by identifying with Mr. Demjanjuk and championing his cause. Rather than considering his case individually, they contend many Ukrainians regarded the decision to prosecute him as an assault on their community.

At the Mid-Town Tavern in Parma, where old men on bar stools matter to one another, in Ukrainian, Stefanie Choma, the proprietor, is angry about what she considers to be distorted portrayals of her people as Nazi collaborators. Her brother, she says, was killed at the Majdanek concentration camp.

"People talk about how we Ukrainians waved flags to greet the Germans when they invaded the Ukraine," she said. "But nobody mentions the way Jews popped up in good positions when the Communists came. They suddenly appeared, running around in red armbands."

Excluded from political life un-

der the czars, many Jews joined the Communist Party. Ukrainians and Poles frequently point to the high proportion of Jews among the early Bolsheviks as having exacerbated anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe.

While conceding that the Demjanjuk case may be reawakening hostility among Ukrainians, Jewish leaders in Cleveland the risk must be taken if new generations are to learn about the Holocaust. They point out that Jews began seriously discussing Adolf Hitler's "final solution" in response to "revisionist" historians who asserted it had never taken place.

"It was only with the greatest of coaxing that the Holocaust survivors began to talk about it," said Alvin Gray, a lawyer who has been involved in attempts to reconcile Jews and Ukrainians. "I think it would diminish freedom a little bit if we did not take this risk. It is vital that young people know history."

As the testimony unfolds in Jerusalem, Mr. Kulchysky, the Ukrainian historian, said a few Ukrainians are beginning to feel that Jews may have had a point when they decided to let their history "all hang out," as he puts it. Until now, he said, U.S. Ukrainians have been reluctant to talk about the great famine for fear of endangering their relatives in the Soviet Union.

For many Ukrainians who survived the Nazi concentration camps, as for many Jewish survivors, there was a sense that survival itself was somehow shameful — that the real heroes died.

"My father was taken to Siberia in 1939," Mr. Kulchysky said. "My mother died of typhoid fever in 1942. My grandfather saved Jews from the Nazis. And now I find myself on the barricades trying to defend the honor of my people, which is being described as an auxiliary force of the Nazis."

Uganda Forces, Rebels Clash

KAMPALA, Uganda — Government forces repulse a rebel attack on the northern town of Lira on Sunday, Radio Uganda said Tuesday. The report said 225 rebels were killed in the clash.

TERROR: Blast Hurts 31 at Base in West Germany

(Continued from Page 1)
said it remained unclear who was behind the blast.

Alexander Prechtel, a spokesman for the West German Prosecutor's Office, said that it was too early to say which group might have been responsible. "It would be wrong at this point to say that it was either the IRA or the RAF," he said. RAF referred to the West German terrorist group Red Army Faction.

Mr. Prechtel also said: "Judging by the fact that it was a car bomb and the size of the bomb, and considering the object of the attack, one would suspect the Red Army Faction or the IRA."

Mrs. Thatcher had been in Bonn for consultations with Mr. Kohl about her visit later this month to Moscow. Earlier Monday, she had met with President Francois Mitterrand in France.

The evidence for a revived network of European terrorists is patchy, West German investigators say there are no indications that French, Italian and German extremists actually have conducted joint operations. But German officials say that it appears there has been some pooling of logistics and even explosives by French and German groups.

After the arrest of the top leadership of the French group Direct Action on Feb. 21, the French police found West German identity papers and license plates in a farm

Beer, Man, Civilization: Which Came Second? U.S. Anthropologist Says Alcohol Set Hunters on Road to Farming

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Why, 10,000 years or so ago, did people first settle down and go to all the trouble of sowing, cultivating and reaping crops? The question has long tantalized zoologists and archaeologists because once its answer is clear, they will know what sparked the long transformation of humans from wandering hunters into literate city dwellers.

Beer did it, argues an anthropologist at the University of Pennsylvania.

The event that "primed the pump," according to this new hypothesis, was the accidental discovery by prehistoric humans that wild wheat and barley soaked in water to make gruel, if left out in the open air, did not spoil. Instead, natural yeast in the air converted it to a dark, bubbling brew that made whoever drank it feel good. On top of that, the brew made people robust; at the time, it was second only to animal protein as a nutritional source.

This combination of mood-altering and nutritional properties would have been incentive enough to cause neolithic hunter-gatherers in the Near East to begin cultivating the grains, Solomon H. Katz contends in an article published this month in Expedition, the journal of the Museum of Archaeology/Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania.

"My argument," Mr. Katz said in an interview, "is that the initial discovery of a stable way to produce alcohol provided enormous motivation for continuing to go out and collect these seeds and try to get them to do better."

The argument is buttressed, Mr. Katz wrote in his article, by the fact that "almost invariably, individ-

uals and societies appear to invest enormous amounts of effort and even risk" in the pursuit of mind-altering foods and beverages.

Moreover, he said, narrow-necked storage vessels of the kind needed to promote carbonation have been found dating back to the beginnings of neolithic times. "This begins to suggest that the vessel is so common through the world that it's incredible," he said. "Every time you know you've got something that's keeping the air and the oxygen outside and the carbon dioxide inside."

The presence of carbon dioxide helped keep the brew acidic, in turn protecting it from the development of toxic qualities.

By the time the neolithic village culture of the Near East had evolved into the city-states of Sumeria about 5,000 years ago, he said, beer-drinking had been raised to a high status. The world's oldest recipe, written on Sumerian tablets, is for beer. Another tablet contains a hymn to the beer goddess, Ninkasi.

Over the last two decades, specialists on the neolithic world have generally favored environmental and ecological explanations for the birth of agriculture. For instance, it has been commonly held that population increases forced neolithic peoples to search for ways to expand the food supply. But now, some scholars are beginning to doubt this explanation and are giving more weight to cultural factors.

While Mr. Katz's beer hypothesis is likely to attract interest, skepticism is already being expressed. "I would say it's an ingredient in the mix of causal factors," said Marvin Harris, an anthropologist at the University of Florida who is a theorist on cultural evolution, "but I wouldn't want to put a kind of prime-mover status" on it.

U.S. Court Overturns Curb On 'Indecent' Cable TV

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has restricted the power of states to ban "indecent" programs on cable television, striking down a Utah law that confined cable programming that is sexually explicit but not legally obscene to the hours of midnight to 7 A.M.

The law, similar to statutes in nine states and numerous communities, had been overturned by a lower court, which said it was vague and was a violation of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which protects free speech. The Supreme Court affirmed the ruling Monday by a vote of 7-2 without issuing an opinion.

The action, according to lawyers on both sides, will make it difficult for states and communities to regulate cable programs considered indecent.

It is not expected to affect restrictions on programs considered legally obscene: those that show or describe human sexual or excretory functions, exposure of genitals, public area, buttocks, or any portion of the female breast below the top of the nipple.

Utah's 1983 law was directed not only at X-rated or obscene movies but also at R-rated or less explicit

programming that might be considered offensive or indecent. Such optional programs generally are carried for additional monthly fees on some cable channels.

The law, called the Utah Cable Television Programming Decency Act, allowed the state attorney general or any county or city attorney to bring a public nuisance action against anyone who "knowingly distributes indecent material within this state over any cable television system or pay for viewing television programming."

A federal judge struck it down as unconstitutional, saying that it was too vague in defining what was indecent, too broad in trying to ban nonobscene material and that it did not provide clear guidelines. The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld that ruling in September.

Bruce Emsis, a Washington attorney who represents cable broadcasters, said the court's action indicated that it would hold unconstitutional future state efforts to regulate nonobscene programming.

Utah's attorney general, David Wilkinson, said he believed that most states would wait to "see what changes take place on the court in the next two or three years" before trying to enact similar laws.

ROCKET: Setback in India

(Continued from Page 1)

the program but should not prove to be as damaging as recent failures in major Western space programs.

"The success rate in testing new rockets is only about 30 percent, so this shouldn't be considered such a bad thing," an expert said.

In addition to its civilian space program, India also is believed to have a fairly advanced military rocketry program. It is planning and developing of a new military rocket range in the state of eastern Orissa that should significantly advance this effort. The United States reportedly is supplying electronic equipment for the Orissa range.

India, like the United States in the early years, has kept its civilian and military programs separate. The civilian program is structured along the lines of the U.S. National

Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"It's a conscious decision that allows them to collaborate with other countries in their civilian space program while still keeping the military effort insulated," said an observer.

The program's chief success, the Insat communications satellite, now plays a major role in the modern Indian industry, providing a national television link, an improved long-distance phone system and enhanced meteorological services in a country that is still 70 percent agricultural.

The next satellite is scheduled to go up later this year on an European Ariane rocket. A U.S. shuttle is to launch another Indian satellite in about two years.

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DEATH NOTICE

The Ferguson and Flouren families regret to announce the death of **Carla FIORONI** on March 24, 1987, 8:30 a.m., March 26, 1987, after a long illness, at the age of 72, in Paris, France.

A memorial mass will be celebrated at 10:00 a.m., March 27, 1987, at the Church of St. Charles de Montmorency, 22 rue Legendre, Paris 17e.

In lieu of flowers, donation may be made to the American Women's Group School, 75008 Paris, in memory of Carla.

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CURRENCY DOLLAR

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Leningrad's Cultural Star Fades

Under Gorbachev, Moscow Is Setting Pace for the Arts

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

LENINGRAD — Spring in Leningrad might well have been designed by the city fathers as a deliberate affront to the city's centuries-old rival, Moscow.

The northern light washes the Italianate facades of Peter the Great's city on the canals, and sets fire to the gilt spire of the Admiralty tower and the dome of St. Isaac's Cathedral. Buildings bluish with colors for which lipstick companies spend huge sums to invent names.

A visitor from drab Moscow cannot help feeling, on a first walk along the still-frozen canals, that Leningraders are entitled to their belief that they have achieved a higher level of civilization.

But something seems not to be happening here. The city revered as Russia's cultural oyster bed, the city of Pushkin and Dostoyevsky, has not kept up with the pace of change set by Moscow under Mikhail S. Gorbachev's banner of *glasnost*, or openness.

The impression is confirmed, grudgingly, by a variety of Leningraders and Westerners who know the city. Leningrad remains a treasure house of Russia's past, but Moscow, they say, is now where the action is in arts and letters, music and film.

Moscow has long been the Soviet showplace city, the place where the best actors and musicians aspire to perform. But Leningrad's artists, especially its unofficial and semi-official poets, bards, painters and jazz musicians, have played a stimulating role — Off Broadway to Moscow's Broadway. It is easy to imagine that Leningrad's cultural scene would prosper under the cultural thaw.

But many people in Leningrad agree that so far, *glasnost*, Mr. Gorbachev's slogan for the increased intellectual candor that has so stilled the West, has remained disproportionately a Moscow phenomenon.

"There is nothing much going on," said a Leningrad filmmaker. "In large part that is because the celebrated intellectual events of the last year have not been products of a new creative renaissance so much as a political attic cleaning.

Those events have involved either the release of older works long suppressed, or newer works whose dating is judged less on artistic merit than by willingness to tackle formerly taboo subjects. Notable

events include the planned publication of banned fiction by Boris Pasternak and Vladimir Nabokov; the release of "Repentance," an anti-Stalinist, allegorical film; and the impending publication of Anatoli N. Rybakov's novel "Children of the Arbat." These are political events, originating in the political center.

Outside the capital, even in a city as seemingly self-assured as Leningrad, politicians move more cautiously, waiting until they are certain the signals from Moscow are unmistakable.

According to Western diplomats, even after "Repentance," which was suppressed for three years, opened in Moscow theaters, nervous party officials in Leningrad twice canceled the premiere before the film was opened in 10 Leningrad theaters.

In February, Boris Eifman, director of the Leningrad Theater of Modern Ballet, staged the premiere of his daring new ballet of Mikhail Bulgakov's "Master and Margarita" — not in his home theater, but in Moscow. The ballet uses a mental hospital as its metaphor for the "march of enthusiasts," poking fun at the Communist fervor of the 1930s.

Two weeks ago, a Leningrad choir chose Moscow for its performance of Rachmaninoff's "Vespers," a piece Western diplomats said had not been performed in Leningrad because it offended the Communist Party's official distaste for liturgical music.

"In the political structure," said a Leningrad music impresario, "Leningrad is a provincial city, like Kaluga or Tula. But culturally, Leningrad is not Kaluga or Tula, so the expectations are higher and the contradiction is more obvious."

Moscow's more liberal atmosphere also is encouraged by aggressive local leadership. The Moscow party leader, Boris N. Yeltsin, is an exemplar of the Gorbachev style, and one of the most outspoken preachers of *glasnost*. He has exhorted the newspapers and literary journals to be daring, and they now scramble to outdo each other in pushing the limits of what is acceptable.

Leningrad's party chief, Yuri F. Solov'ev, is from a more conservative mold. Originally a protégé of Grigori V. Romanov, Mr. Gorbachev's rival for the leadership, he now marches to Mr. Gorbachev's tune, but watches his step.

Recently a Western diplomat reported, Mr. Solov'ev appeared before a youth gathering and warned them against letting *glasnost* become chaos, and allowing "criticism" to turn into "fault finding."

"It was like 'two cheers for *glasnost*,'" said a Western diplomat.

The newspapers and magazines in Leningrad reflect that. Leningradskaya Pravda and Simona, the Young Communists' newspaper, show little of the mild muckraking fever that has hit the Moscow press.

Even the Leningrad jazz and rock music scene, long uncontented as the center of the music underground, has lost some of its vigor now that Soviet authorities, having failed to suppress rock music, have decided to embrace it.

Musicians say that, as in the fine arts, there has been a cathartic release of material that once could be performed only in small clubs. But they say little genuinely original and exciting rock music has come out yet, in Leningrad or elsewhere.

"There is no new stream of ideas," said Sergei Kuryokhin, a piano prodigy and avant-garde jazz musician. "People are being set free, and it turns out they don't have much to say."

Suzanne Massie, an expert on Russian cultural history who was in Leningrad this month to help open an exhibit of American art, said it was unfair to portray the city as intellectually stultic.

The city's poets, she contended, are still more interesting than Moscow's. And Leningrad has the only independent artists' cooperative, providing an outlet for experimental painters whose work is still not approved.

"I think it's less seen here, but that's not because it's not here," she said. "Over the years, there has been a very conservative cultural establishment. It's a city of tradition. They care about the past."

Leningrad remains a treasure house of Russia's past, but 'there is nothing much going on,' said a filmmaker.



FAHD GETS ROYAL WELCOME — Queen Elizabeth II of Britain greeting King Fahd of Saudi Arabia at London's Victoria Station on Tuesday as he arrives for a four-day visit. The train carrying the king, Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, was delayed en route from Gatwick Airport after a suspicious object was found under a railroad bridge.

Chadians' Capture Of Libyan Air Base Is a Blow to Gadhafi

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The capture by Chadian forces of the Libyan air base at Ouadi Doum is a major military and psychological victory that threatens to diminish Colonel Moammar Gadhafi's longstanding role in Chad, according to French and U.S. officials.

French-supported troops loyal to President Hissène Habré captured the main Libyan airstrip in Chad at a desert settlement in a fierce battle Sunday. Chad's forces captured an undisclosed number of tanks, armored personnel carriers and aircraft, a diplomat at the U.S. Embassy in Ndjamena, the Chadian capital, said Monday.

Ouadi Doum's 12,500-foot (3,750-meter) runway had made it the main Libyan logistics center in Chad, a forward base for resupply flights to Libyan troops to the south and east. Its loss leaves Colonel Gadhafi's forces in Chad with no dependable supply route for Faya-Largeau, the last major Libyan garrison in Chad south of the Tibesti mountain region near the border with Libya, a French military officer said.

"This was an important victory for Habré," he said.

"Gadhafi must be very embarrassed — very," said the U.S. diplomat. "Ouadi Doum was a strategic hinge for the Libyan presence here."

Libya has long claimed the Aozou strip, a slice of northernmost Chad that is rich in minerals. Libya annexed the area in 1975 and has supported various Chadian rebel groups in the 20 years of civil war.

On Jan. 2, Mr. Habré's forces drove the Libyan garrison from Fada, Colonel Gadhafi's other main Chadian stronghold, and vowed to assert government control over the entire northern region. About the same time, the defection to Mr. Habré of Libya's former rebel ally under Goukouni Oueddei left Colonel Gadhafi without control of the Tibesti mountains and, according to French officials, changed the war from a civil conflict into a Chadian-Libyan one.

With Mr. Habré now controlling Ouadi Doum, and with a resupply of French military equipment, government forces are expected to seek next to attack Faya-Largeau, Mr. Habré's hometown and the principal center in northern Chad still under Libyan control.

The loss of Faya-Largeau would mark an important political defeat for Colonel Gadhafi, limiting his control to the Aozou strip for the first time in several years and raising questions about his ability to continue pursuing political and military goals in Chad.

France, which was Chad's colonial ruler, has played a major role in supporting Mr. Habré's government with funds, arms and advice.

Earlier this month France increased the number of its troops in Chad to about 2,200, backed by Jaguar and Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers and Gazelle helicopters with missiles. The French Defense Ministry said Monday that these troops did not participate in fighting for Ouadi Doum, but it acknowledged French logistical support for Mr. Habré's forces.

The Reagan administration has backed Mr. Habré's forces eagerly, principally out of hostility toward Colonel Gadhafi and reluctance to see his influence spread. Washington announced \$15 million in special military aid last December, adding to a regular U.S. military aid program of \$8 million.

Casey Getting Chemotherapy Treatment

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Doctors at Georgetown University Medical Center have inserted tubes into the brain and stomach of the former Central Intelligence Agency director, William J. Casey, to treat his cancer and to feed him, the hospital has reported.

A tumor was removed from Mr. Casey's brain on Dec. 18.

Officials at Georgetown would not respond to specific questions about Mr. Casey's condition, other than to describe it as "stable." Mr. Casey, 74, was readmitted to the hospital Friday and is expected to remain there another week, according to the statement released by hospital officials.

He had been receiving radiation treatment, but several cancer specialists had encouraged his physicians to complement it with chemotherapy.

Hospital spokesmen said after Mr. Casey's operation that he was having trouble speaking and had weakness on the right side of his body.

Mr. Casey suffered a seizure Dec. 15 while he was at CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia. He was taken to the Georgetown hospital a day before he was scheduled to appear a second time before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to answer questions about the Iran-contra affair.

Berlin Anniversary Pits East and West

By Robert J. McCarmey
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Each half of this divided city is spacing up historic buildings, erecting new apartment houses and organizing concerts and art shows in an effort to outdo the other in celebrating Berlin's 750th anniversary.

A subtle diplomatic tug-of-war is under way in a highly publicized "war of invitations" between the East German president, Erich Honecker, and West Berlin's mayor, Eberhard Diepgen.

Each is considering whether to cross the Berlin Wall to attend official ceremonies, at the risk of compromising longstanding legal positions related to the status of the city.

Lost in all this is the fact that it apparently is not really Berlin's 750th anniversary.

Adolf Hitler fixed the date of the city's founding at 1237 when he wanted a reason 50 years ago to organize a 700th anniversary jubilee a year after the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin.

The Nazis' historical source was a document dated Oct. 28, 1237, describing a dispute over how much church tax the margrave of Brandenburg owed the local bishop. The problem is that the document mentioned only the community of Colln, on what is now an island in the Spree River in East Berlin.

The earliest known reference to Berlin came seven years later, but Hitler considered the Colln reference adequate since Colln eventually merged with Berlin.

The city authorities, East and West, now have picked up where Hitler left off. They are using the anniversary to revive interest in Berlin as a tourism and business center, and to harness their contradictory claims over what their respective parts of the city represent.

Each has planned an international conference of mayors, and lined up a heavy schedule of cultural events. There even are rival boat processions on the Spree and the city's canals.

In spite of the similar schedules, there are important distinctions in the approaches.

The Communist authorities, for instance, are using the event to push the idea that East Berlin is the legitimate heir to the city's history as a capital dating from the time of Frederick the Great.

This is in line with efforts in recent years to restore a sense of German pride in East Germany after decades of emphasizing that the creation of a socialist state had marked a definitive break with the past.

The East Berliners have an advantage in this field because the division of the city in 1945 left Berlin's historic center, which was mostly rubble at the time because of Allied bombardments, in the eastern sector. The East German government is making the most of this by virtually rebuilding the famous St. Nicholas Church, the Ephraim Palace and other old edifices in time for the anniversary.

The government has brought in hundreds of Polish craftsmen and construction workers to help. There is a serious shortage of labor in East Berlin, and the Poles are considered expert restorers.

The East Berliners also are trying to reinforce their contention that East Berlin is part of East Germany. The United States, Britain and France, which each have been responsible for a third of West Berlin since the end of World War II, recognize East Berlin as only the Soviet-controlled sector of the city.

Seeking to reinforce their claim, the East Germans have invited Mr. Diepgen, the West Berlin mayor, to the official state ceremony marking the anniversary in East Berlin on Oct. 23.

The West Berliners, meanwhile, want to show that capitalism delivers more goods than socialism, and hope to reaffirm their links to the Western allies and West Germany.

In the rivalry over who can build the nicest new apartments, West Berlin has had constructed several blocks of brightly colored apartment houses near Checkpoint Charlie, the principal crossing point between the city's halves.



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Toxic Cloud Hits U.S. Town
The Associated Press

PENNSYLVANIA — About 18,000 residents of this northeastern Pennsylvania town fled their homes early Tuesday when a chemical fire spread a cloud of toxic chemicals over the area, the authorities said. No injuries were reported.

OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Into Dangerous Waters

For years, Iran and Iraq have been attacking each other's shipping in the Gulf's "tanker war." The Iranians, who are on the march but cannot match Iraq's air power, recently started moving up anti-ship missiles to control the mouth of the Gulf. The U.S. government decided to bring up the Kitty Hawk and to accept a request by Kuwait to escort its ships through the Strait of Hormuz.

support of American friends in the region, the United States unmistakably tilts toward Iraq, since Iraq is friendly and Iran, although it is a strategic place, is not. Naturally, the Iraqis would be pleased to have the American fleet protecting their lifeline. Kuwait's situation is more complex. While asking the United States for escort help, it sought balance by also asking the Soviet Union. Both said yes, but the Americans, who are not eager to admit the Soviets as a Gulf partner, would prefer to do the whole job themselves.

Helpless in Thailand

Thailand, seeing no end to providing asylum for Indochinese refugees, has turned against them with acts of extortion, brutality and life-endangering forced repatriation. The Thais have committed the acts, yet the United States must share the blame, its declining role in this long-playing refugee story has contributed to the Thai frustration. A humane ending requires a commitment from both Bangkok and Washington to these hapless people.

down their arms.) And reports abound that extortion fees have become the norm, and that Thais are giving refugees little opportunity to prove their bona fides. The immediate need is for U.S. Embassy officials in Bangkok and United Nations officials to assure protection for the remaining refugees. The longer-term need is to reaffirm the American commitment. The Thais have seen the number resettled in the United States decline steadily. If America would commit itself to sustaining the current level of around 30,000 Indochinese refugees for several years, Thailand would be assured that it would not be left to manage this problem alone.

Consensus Needs Funding

The Reagan administration, which began its life at the United Nations as a sharp critic of the organization, is ending up as a booster. The transformation is the result of efforts to introduce internal reforms. These justify and require, the administration now says, a restoration of the U.S. financial support that was withheld while the United Nations was still in its retrogressive "politicized" phase. Yet difficult hurdles remain.

defer to small states whose reason for being there is to have a role in a forum where power does not depend on size alone. Then there is the matter of funding. The United States got its way in reform not by smoothly managing consensus but by pressuring the organization with unilateral fund cuts — cuts that went into muscle, not just into fat. This is what produced such anomalies as President Reagan's presentation of the National Medal of Science to the director of the WHO smallpox eradication program last March, even as the World Health Organization was being starved of the funds to launch an aggressive attack on the new epidemic of AIDS. A restoration of funding is now essential in order to show the good-faith commitment to the reform that the U.S. government demanded of the United Nations' other members.

On Second Thought . . .

Some presidencies, like Lyndon Johnson's in Vietnam, failed through tragedies too deep for any individual to avert. Others have gone away through such egregious blunders that it seems that an ounce of common sense in the president's ear would surely have saved him. What if presidents were to install not just a biographer, as President Reagan has done with Edmund Morris, but a designated savior in the White House, charged to speak only in the presence of what he deemed a historic goof.

not a word for month after month. Then, one awesome day, he clears his throat. Would that not get the chief executive's attention? Presidency after presidency has stumbled not due to the machinations of enemies but due to colossal misjudgments. "If but one of the major policy mistakes we examined here had been avoided," the Tower commission repined, "the nation's history would bear one less scar, one less embarrassment, one less opportunity for opponents to reverse the principles this nation seeks to preserve and advance in the world." Even if the official mistake-minder's cautions were ignored, at least the plea of his helpless laughter might stir useful doubts.

The Debt Burden Is the Heritage of Authoritarian Governments

SAN FRANCISCO — Mario Vargas Llosa, the Peruvian writer, was talking about hopes and problems in Latin America. "If we Latin Americans do win the battle for freedom, we can say we owe it ourselves — against our enemies and despite our friends." Mr. Vargas Llosa was addressing a conference of the Trilateral Commission here, several hundred mostly establishment types from Europe, Japan and the United States. The subject was Third World debt. Because he is a novelist and not a politician, banker or bureaucrat, he felt no need to vanish ugly truths.

By Flora Lewis military counterterrorists, and has littered our continent with the dead, the tortured, the kidnapped, the disappeared — and these people in their vast majority have been the poor. "The ordinary people have opted for democracy in an attempt to find an escape from this nightmare reality of civil war, terrorism, indiscriminate repression, revolutionary 'tax' Only democracy can bring the reforms Latin America needs to work its way out of its historic vicious circle.

world has received the credits and subsidies Cuba has received from the Soviet Union. "And it is certainly true that no Latin American nation fighting to live in peace and freedom within the law ever before aroused the militant sympathy that Sandinista Nicaragua has inspired in liberal and progressive circles in the West." Mr. Vargas Llosa is not bitter and he was not blaming anyone. He was pleading for a "sensible and realistic" approach from creditor countries that would allow the fragile democracies to pay off their debts as they are able, without destroying their social bases. He suggested, for example, that debt service be linked to export prices.

There are other ways of reducing the squeeze, but there is not much chance for a democracy to survive if miserable living standards continue to be forced downward. The alternatives are new military or revolutionary regimes, more economic stagnation, more misery. "Let us all make an effort to contribute whatever we can to see that it works," he asked. It is a thoughtful, moving appeal, in the best interest of the United States as well. Novelists, who must use their imagination, can sometimes see more clearly than men of authority. The New York Times.

U.S.-European Dialogue Needs a Political Forum

By Leo Tindemans The writer, Belgian minister of external relations and a former prime minister, is president of the European Community's Council of Ministers.

BRUSSELS — Thirty years ago today, the European Community's founding Treaty of Rome was signed by six member states that have grown to become twelve. They are now celebrating three decades of a commitment that has thoroughly changed their presence on the world scene. This evolution is not yet finished. My countryman, Paul-Henri Spaak, was devoted to European unity. He used to say how he was struck by a newspaper photograph in 1945 showing an American and a Soviet soldier shaking hands at the Elbe River in Germany. The caption read, "Liberation of Europe." At the time, Europeans with vision realized that more cooperation was needed not only to overcome their postwar economic difficulties but to assert Europe's voice in a world dominated by superpowers.

thrash out economic problems. This is obviously not enough. Political tensions are also appearing. Since the early 1970s, the EC states have tried to achieve a common stand on international issues. Results have at times been disappointing. Slowly but steadily, though, Europe has been speaking more often with one voice. For example, the 12 recently joined in calling for an international conference on Middle East peace. This evolution is a natural consequence of more cooperation, and it corresponds with the broader goals envisioned at the time of the Community's founding. The evolution will be even more evident when the newly ratified amendments to the Treaty of Rome are implemented. The U.S. side has repeatedly objected that Europeans do not contribute enough to their own defense. But when Europeans make an effort to reflect about their own security, for instance in the framework of the Western European Union, suspicions are aroused in Washington. And Europeans were alarmed when they saw how casually matters vital to their defense were dealt with in Reykjavik by the Americans and the Russians.



Why American Forces Should Remain in Europe

WASHINGTON — For years the idea that the United States should withdraw its troops from Europe has been a favorite hobbyhorse of the American left. Now the proposal is picking up support from conservatives. It remains a bad idea. Some, such as Henry Kissinger, have spoken in general terms about reducing U.S. forces in Europe as part of a broader plan to reform NATO. Others, such as Zbigniew Brzezinski, have been more specific, urging that 100,000 troops be brought home. Still others, such as Melvin Krauss, a neoconservative economist and the author of "How NATO Weakens the West," advocate a total U.S. pullout from Europe and the abandonment of NATO. They are wrong. Maintaining a free, independent and democratic Western Europe remains the pre-eminent strategic interest of the United States. In global terms, the loss of Western Europe would be as significant as the Chinese-Soviet split — with America on the losing end. Recognizing this, two generations

By Richard Burt The writer is U.S. ambassador to West Germany. If the withdrawn forces are to be demobilized once they return home, we should frankly recognize such reductions for what they are: a monumental step toward unilateral disarmament. This would leave the United States, running an army of half a million men, turning it from a superpower into a military and political dwarf. Europe is of declining strategic importance. Zbigniew Brzezinski has noted the military problems America faces elsewhere in the world, especially in the Gulf and Southwest Asia, where energy concerns and religious fundamentalism continue to threaten Western interests. He argues that a cutback in Europe would make it easier to react to contingencies elsewhere, notably in Central America. But for the Soviets, the countries of Western Europe remain the biggest prize. Of all Soviet forces, the most numerous, the most capable, and the best trained are arrayed against Western Europe. Soviet conventional and nuclear forces threatening Europe have been getting stronger. There are threats in other regions, and America must deal with them. But to weaken its capabilities in the most crucial theater simply to strengthen them elsewhere is bad strategy. This would make it more likely that conflicts in other regions spread to Europe where, having withdrawn substantial forces, America would be at a disadvantage. A U.S. troop withdrawal would stiffen European resolve. This argument displays a fundamental misunderstanding of European realities. Western Europe has moved gradually toward economic and political unity since 1945, but this has been possible only because of the stability provided by the U.S. troop presence. The Europeans themselves admit that they are far from military independence. Even the French, the biggest champions of European independence and defense autonomy, say

the U.S. military presence is irreplaceable at present. They have made clear, for example, that they would not be able to replace the U.S. security commitment to West Germany with a guarantee of their own. Contrary to widespread belief, the Europeans now provide the bulk of NATO forces for the defense of Europe. They provide 90 percent of the land forces, 75 percent of the naval forces and 50 percent of the air forces in Western Europe. The strongest supporters of an enhanced European defense effort also happen to be the strongest supporters of the U.S. military presence in Europe. They understand that a U.S. withdrawal would strengthen those in Europe who favor unilateral disarmament as a way of seeking an accommodation with Moscow. So U.S. withdrawals would demoralize the very people who are working for a stronger European defense identity. The real threat to the alliance is the unhealthy symbolism that is emerging between leftist critics of the alliance in Europe and critics on the right in the United States. A perverse mirror-image phenomenon may come about. Americans who call for greater U.S. unilateralism may encourage the fogies in Europe that favor appeasement. The next few years will be crucial for NATO. There is a growing consensus on both sides of the Atlantic that the defense of Europe requires an improvement in NATO's conventional forces. There is also growing recognition, demonstrated at Reykjavik, that a reduced reliance on nuclear weapons is desirable. The United States could soon have an agreement with Moscow, for example, to eliminate all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe. How would a substantial troop reduction fit into a Western strategy of improving conventional defenses, reducing reliance on nuclear weapons and providing a more stable balance of forces? The answer is clear: It would undermine all of these efforts. The Washington Post.

It Wasn't Unique, for All Its Horrors

PARIS — While at the trial of John Demjanjuk Israel experiences a cathartic recounting of the Jewish experience at Treblinka, a controversy has been going on concerning Poland's prewar treatment of Jews and an alleged Polish complicity in Hitler's "final solution." That anti-Semitism was a prewar phenomenon in Poland is beyond dispute. Some argue that the principal Nazi death camps were located in Poland because the Poles could be counted on to acquiesce in the workings of the camps or even to collaborate with the Nazis. The Poles themselves made up what was almost certainly the second largest group of those put to death in Nazi extermination camps. The Nazis held Poles to be an inferior people whose role in a Nazi Europe was to be that of laborer or servant. Some three million Poles were killed, including about half of all those in possession of a higher education. The program was to eliminate the intelligentsia and the leadership class so as to block any national resurgence of the Poles. Jews and Poles were not, of course, the only victims of the Nazi racial purge. About four and a half million other Slavs and some 50,000 Gypsies were killed, as well as a considerable number of Germans who were insane or disabled. The question of Polish guilt in the extermination of the Jews was the subject of the film "Shoah," by the French director Claude Lanzmann, which has been shown widely in Europe and North America. The case he makes against the Poles has been contested as a distorted picture of the reality, but it has also led to a challenge to the Polish conscience from within Poland.

By William Pfaff In January and February, the Roman Catholic journal Tygodnik Powszechny published three articles on Polish anti-Semitism — on the prewar situation, on "Shoah," and on a third case of Polish-Jewish controversy, a recent project (now abandoned) by Polish Roman Catholics to install a convent of the contemplative Carmelite order at Auschwitz. The project was seen by many Jews as an unwelcome Christian intrusion into a place of great symbolic meaning to modern Jews. These articles and their authors were attacked as "anti-Polish." One critic, a lawyer, offered the old rationale of anti-Semitism, saying there was hostility toward the Jews because they had, before the war, dominated trade and taken more than their share of places in the schools and universities. He said they could not really be helped during the war because of their "passivity." This provoked furious protests. The controversy goes on today, and not only in Poland. The matter has been debated at conferences at Oxford and in the United States, and in The New York Review of Books, the magazine Commentary, and elsewhere in the press. An eminent British historian, Norman Davies, has claimed in a lawsuit that he was denied an appointment at Stanford University in California because Jewish faculty members considered his work insensitive toward the Jews and unacceptably defensive. The Polish case is something inexpressible and it afflicts so much from the Nazis, at odds with one another in this

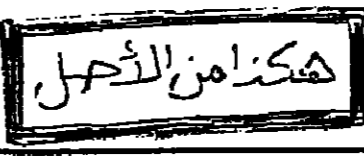
way, so that even acts meant as atonement serve as provocations. In the midst of the controversy there appeared, in the Jan. 29 issue of The New York Review of Books, a long letter by an Israeli scholar of Polish origins who, as a child, escaped the sieges of the Warsaw Ghetto and two years as a prisoner in the Bergen-Belsen camp. One may contest the writer's arguments, as many will. But with great nobility of spirit and moral serenity, the author, Israel Shahak, maintains that it is a mistake to treat evil, even the evil of the Holocaust, as if it were confined to a single human group. The Holocaust, he says, was an immense but not unique case in history of the deliberate massacre of racial and political minorities, and thus it partook of an evil to which we all are vulnerable, as potential participants as well as potential victims. "The extermination of the Jews by the Nazis," he writes, "with all its horrors . . . was not unique, and one can only begin to understand it when one sees that it was not unique — in two ways. "First by trying to see that the majority of human beings really believe almost all the time in a perfectly typical human way, we may perhaps be prepared for other similar horrors which may well come. "If we cannot prevent them, maybe the true understanding of what happened will cause some of us not to be merely content with the role of the majority of human beings (of whatever race, but to look higher, and without despising this majority, to try in the hour of trial to be better." International Herald Tribune. © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Persia's 'Prince' TEHRAN — The reply of Salar-ed-Dowleh, brother of the deposed Shah, to the Anglo-Russian communication advising him to leave Persia on a pension, is a definite refusal, and he has declared himself Prince of the new principality of Western Persia, which includes the provinces of Kurdistan, Kirmanshah, Luristan, Hamadan and Ilak. It is stated that a Russian force will be sent to expel the new ruler from Kirmanshah. This will be the first time that the Russians have penetrated so far south into Persia. It is expected that England will consent, though unwillingly, to the action of the Russians. Turkey is far from enthusiastic over the organization of this Russian punitive expedition, and being nearest Kirmanshah, offers to undertake the expulsion of Salar-ed-Dowleh, thus doing away with the necessity of Russian troops.

1937: Blockade Spain? PARIS — Means of putting an end to Italy's intervention in the Spanish war were discussed [on March 24] by Yvon Debois, Foreign Minister, with Sir George Clerk, British Ambassador. The two, it was reported, were in agreement that it was essential for troops and Great Britain not to permit further disembarkation of Italian troops in Spain and, if necessary, to enforce the non-intervention policy by a Franco-British naval blockade of Nationalist Spain. LONDON — King Leopold's visit to London ended in success. Belgium is to be released from its obligation under the Anglo-French-Belgian agreement of March 19, 1936, which provided Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland. That agreement provided for mutual assistance in case of attack. To appease Germany, Belgium is now withdrawing.

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OPINION

A Conspiracy to Defraud the United States?

WASHINGTON — What criminal charges might result from the special prosecutor's investigation of the Iran-contra affair? Among many possibilities one stands out. That would be a broad charge of conspiracy in the supply of arms to the Nicaraguan contras at a time when the U.S. Congress had barred official military support.

By Anthony Lewis

That officials conspired to defraud the United States if they used their position, resources and time to defeat what was then the law: the Boland amendment forbidding official arms supplies. There would no doubt be evidence of concealment, as in Watergate, that indictment spoke of "deceit, craft, trickery..."

The Boland amendment was not a criminal law. For that reason some have jumped to the conclusion that there is no penalty for violating the policy it laid down. But a conspiracy designed to defeat the policy could well be punished under the conspiracy statute. The maximum penalty is five years in prison and a fine of \$10,000.

Everything will depend on the evidence dug out by Mr. Walsh and the 17 lawyers and many investigators he has working on the facts. But there is reason to believe he is focusing, first, on the question of aid to the contras.

One clue is that the House and Senate committees on the Iran-contra affair, when they reached their extraordinary agreement to work together, announced

that they would investigate the contra supply operation before turning to the Iran arms sales. The committees made that decision after talks with Mr. Walsh.

There are other relevant statutes: on perjury and obstruction of justice, for example. Also, Section 2778 of Title 22 makes it a crime, punishable by up to two years in prison and a \$100,000 fine, to export arms in violation of the rules. The statute exempts officials only if they are carrying out a "sales program authorized by law."

Looming behind all possible criminal prosecutions is the question of President Reagan's role. Suppose Colonel North and Rear Admiral John Poindexter are given partial immunity and compelled to testify. Suppose they say that they were following the president's orders. At his press conference last week Mr. Reagan said with emphasis: "I set the policy in this administration."

At this stage all is speculation, but I think one thing is clear. We have been paying too much attention to such passing phenomena as press conferences. The greater engine for discovering the truth is the criminal law.

The New York Times



'Our legal justification for star wars testing was flawed, and mistakes were made. I take full responsibility.'

Frozen Flakes of Pollution Foul an Ancient Wilderness

By David Wann

DENVER — Water trickled from the melting snowpack in the summer heat, gathering speed as it flowed over the thin mountain soil and past the bases of tall Engelmann spruce before spilling into Lake Elbert far below.

Shimmering in the summer sun, the high valley lake in the Mount Zirkel Wilderness Area north of Steamboat Springs, Colorado, was filling as it had

Eastern lakes have built-in buffers against acidity, such as thick bottoms of mud and high levels of suspended particles that act as neutralizers. But Western lakes are among the most sensitive in the world, according to surveys. Their granite-and-quartz lake beds cannot neutralize acids; lake bed soil levels are thin — very little soil is washed into mountain lakes — and there are few trees or other vegetation to help neutralize the acids.

The lakes are virtually helpless in contending with acid precipitation. The acidity eventually dissolves, but the damage caused by annual jolts of sulfuric acid and nitric acid eventually can take a high toll on aquatic life.

Typically, the impact of acid rain is felt in two stages. First, there is a decline in the acid-neutralizing capacity of surface waters and soils. Depending on variables such as the amount of acid precipitation, the sensitivity of native species, and the structural characteristics of the ecosystems, effects may begin to be seen after several years.

In the second stage, there is a decrease in the diversity and productivity of aquatic species. Certain species of algae, insects, mollusks, zooplankton, fish and amphibians are sensitive to acidity, and birds and mammals may consequently suffer a shortage of food or an accumulation of toxic metals.

Most projections indicate that despite the closing of several smelters in the Southwest and a decrease in average emissions per vehicle, total nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide emissions will remain steady through 1995. This is because of a slight increase in the total number of vehicles and power plants.

"The effects of acid deposition can be so subtle that we can't determine the severity on the basis of just a few years' worth of data," said Larry Svoboda, regional acid rain coordinator for EPA. "But the consequences — as well as the uncertainties — are just too vast to sit back and do nothing."

EPA officials said last week that new studies showed that 300 lakes in the Northeast could be acidified by acid rain in the next 50 years if nothing is done, doubling the number of affected lakes in the region. This summer, the agency plans to expand its lake testing.

It is an unsettling thought while hiking the mountains and meadows of the Lake Elbert area to wonder whether those feather-like cirrus clouds in the bright blue sky could be slowly, subtly broadcasting the seeds of ruin for the Mount Zirkel Wilderness. The preserve has remained essentially unchanged for thousands of years. Environmental science is committed to keeping it that way.

The writer works in the office of external affairs at the Environmental Protection Agency in Denver. He contributed this comment to the Denver Post.

ABROAD AT HOME

Published reports of hidden activities that seem to fit the relevant criminal statute.

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North ran a network, complete with Swiss bank accounts, that funneled arms and money to the contras. The crews of supposedly private planes that dropped weapons to them made telephone calls to White House numbers, including Colonel North's. A contra leader, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, says he got \$10,000 a month through the colonel for a year.

Then there was the money siphoned from the arms sales to Iran. Some appears to have gone as ransom to Lebanese kidnappers and kickbacks to Iranian officials. But whatever went to the contras would fit into such a conspiracy charge.

The relevant statute is the conspiracy section in the U.S. Code: Section 371 of Title 18. It punishes conspiracies to commit other specific offenses listed in the code. But it goes beyond listed offenses to punish, more generally, conspiracies "to defraud the United States."

A conspiracy to defraud, under that statute, does not require proof that the government suffered any financial loss. It need merely involve the misuse of government resources — personnel, for example — for ends that are corrupt or that interfere with the proper functions of government. As long ago as 1910 the Supreme Court wrote:

"The statute is broad enough in its terms to include any conspiracy for the purpose of impairing, obstructing or defeating the lawful function of any department of government."

The Watergate cover-up prosecution relied in part on that conspiracy statute. H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and John Mitchell were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the nation "of the government's right" to have officials of the Justice Department and the CIA "transact their official business honestly and impartially, free from corruption."

On the contras, it might be argued

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It Should Never Be Absurd to Demand Democracy

In "Poland: America's Reversal Is Late but Welcome" (March 18), Tad Szulc writes: "To expect or demand a U.S.-type democracy in Poland anytime soon is absurd..." So, it is not absurd to demand democracy for Chile, Uganda or Indonesia, but it is absurd to demand it for Poland? Why would it be absurd to demand it at any time for anybody, and why would a person living in democracy feel it absurd to demand it for somebody else? After all, the Solidarity movement of 1980-1981, and what remains of it today, was an almost unanimous demand for democracy by the Poles. Was it absurd? Is it absurd to demand democracy for any Communist country?

It is, of course, absurd to expect democracy to come to these countries soon, just as it is absurd to expect that it will come from above. But shouldn't one distinguish between expectations and demands? Shouldn't the first be based on political analysis and the second on some values? Should we demand only what we are sure to get? Perhaps this is what the West is doing, while the Communists always demand what they want and not just what seems possible. This is why we are retreating and they are advancing.

Mr. Szulc rejoices. One Jozef Ceyrek, who "is really second in command to General Jaruzelski," even dined with Senator Edward Kennedy in Washington. Did they discuss the reasons why the senator could not get a visa to travel to Poland less than three months ago?

Maybe Mr. Ceyrek was explaining the rules on Americans getting visas to Poland — a yes for the actress Jane Fonda,

People Policy in Singapore

Regarding the opinion column "Singapore: Have Three, While Minding the Image" (March 19) by Richard Reeves:

Since independence, the Singapore government has earnestly and strenuously sought to build conditions for racial harmony. As a member of a minuscule minority group, I can state that nothing is further from the truth than the allegation that the government's population policy seeks "to maintain the overwhelming Chinese majority."

The demographic trends that have led to this new policy are not secret. Among the racial groups, the Chinese have the lowest fertility rate — 1.5 live births per woman, compared with 2.1 for Malays, 1.9 for Indians and 2.4 for other minority groups. The level required for zero population growth is 2.1. In other words, the Chinese, and to a lesser extent the Indians, are failing to reproduce

themselves, and even the Malays are barely replacing themselves. Within every racial group, those families most able to look after children — the better educated, higher-income families — are having fewer children. The problem reaches its most acute among women university graduates; large numbers never marry, and when they do they uniformly under-replace themselves. This is true of Malay graduate women.

The worry is not that the Malays will overwhelm the Chinese in numbers; if present trends continued, this would not happen for centuries. But if present trends are not corrected quickly, the overall population will start declining within a generation. To prevent this, the government is encouraging all families to have three children, provided they can afford to bring them up well. The tax incentives to support this policy treat all races equally. Surely Mr. Reeves is not suggesting that Singapore should follow a policy of two children per Chinese family, but three per non-Chinese?

Countries such as Sweden, France and West Germany have used incentives even more generous than Singapore's to encourage couples to have more children. The only difference is that, while the shift in reproduction patterns in Western Europe has taken a century, Singapore's economic and social development has been so rapid that the switch from a policy of birth control to a policy of birth encouragement has had to be made within one generation.

Three of Our Own ...

In response to "Many U.S. Catholics Say Edicts Will Be Ignored" (March 13): Poor Heidi Plummer of San Francisco, who, lamenting the Vatican document on human reproduction, says of her adopted son: "We love Trevor, but we want our own child. Parenting is such a strong urge..." Mrs. Plummer apparently cannot distinguish between the urge to parent and the egotistical urge to see oneself reproduced.

I hope little Trevor never learns that he is a not quite satisfactory substitute for the Plummer's "own" child.

My husband and I have three of our own children, all of them adopted and none of them less miraculous or less precious for not being genetically ours.

LEE BUENAVENTURA, Milan.

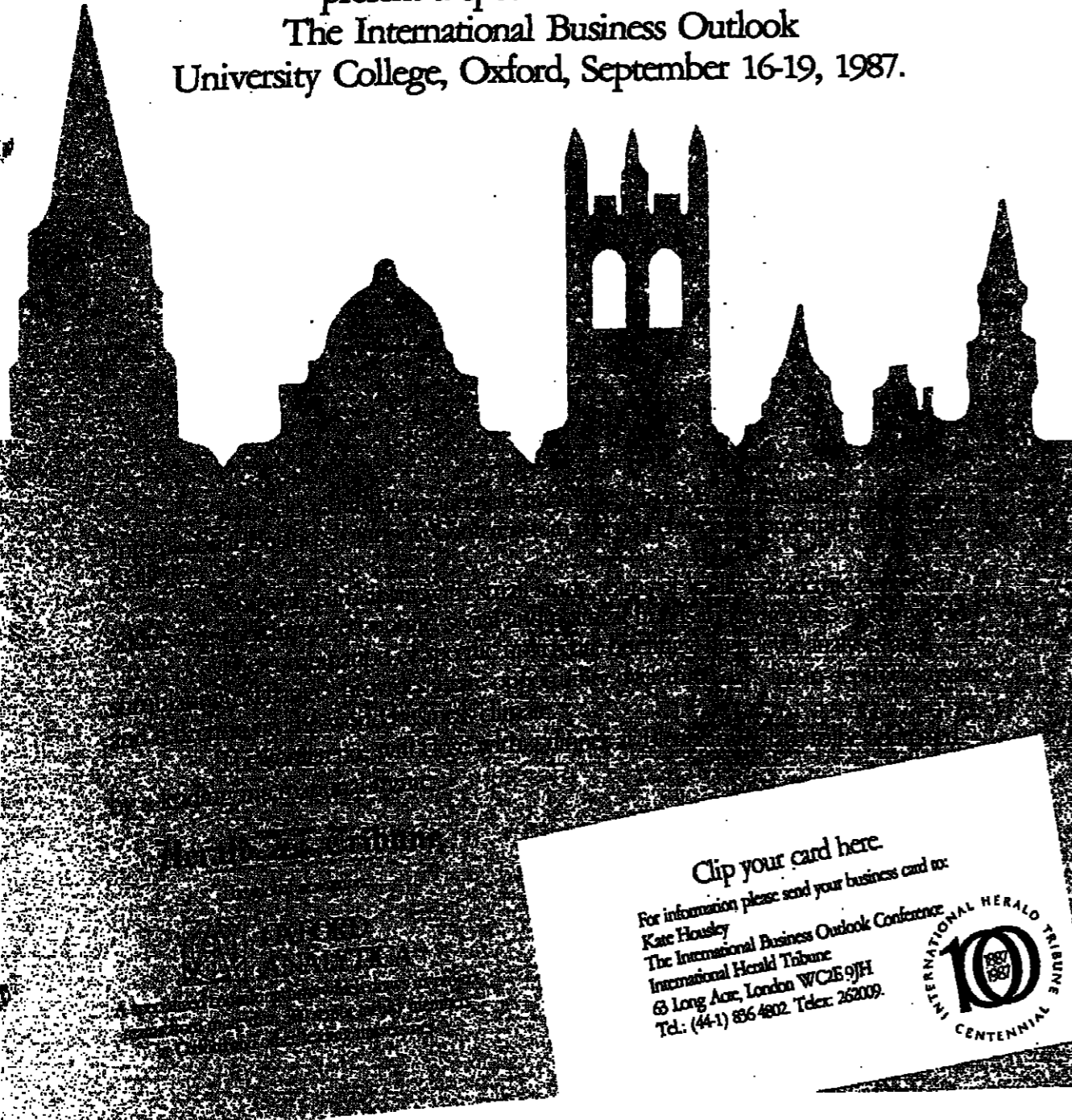
The Vatican and I rarely agree, but now, though our premises are diametrically opposed, we do. My premise is not that life is sacred but that our dwelling place needs protection, and thus that anything which makes it easier to bring more people onto this dangerously overpopulated planet should be questioned. I also agree that children have, or should have, the right to be begotten naturally by married parents. They should have the right to be raised with love and intelligence and in health. If we are to work for civil laws, a good start would be a requirement to license would-be parents and to instruct them on child-rearing.

JEAN TURNER, Zurich.

DAVID MARSHALL, Ambassador of Singapore to France, Paris.

An Invitation to Oxford.

The International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica present a special conference on The International Business Outlook University College, Oxford, September 16-19, 1987.



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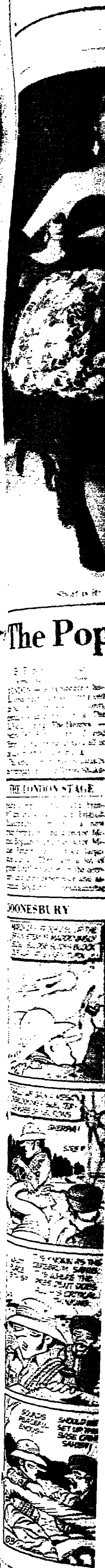
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ARTS / LEISURE

Valentino, Ungaro Cut It Beautiful

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — As the collections near their end, the mood in Paris is up. Besides good collections from Mugler, Montana and Chanel, Valentino and Ungaro gave couture

PARIS FASHION

designers' ready-to-wear a shot in the arm. Both of these collections came close to these designers' lofty couture.

Everybody was smiling after Valentino's collection, which was like watching "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous." Valentino is a happy man who knows who his clients are and what they want. He keeps giving them unashamedly pretty clothes with one purpose in mind — to make them more beautiful. The silhouette was still pencil-slim but it was softer, curvier and shorter. Shoulders were strong but they softened as the show went on. The favorite suit was a short, rounded jacket edged with softly bristling black fox. It was put over skinny minis, mini-sarongs or fully flared, wide-legged pants.

Tweeds, giant checks and houndstooths were Valentino's favorite fabrics when it came to shaping short, strongly belted coats. Deluxe embroidered suede skirts, started some seasons ago, were also very much around, but this time, they featured giant suede checks over slick black leather. The par theme, a favorite this season, was used for just about everything, from gloves to turbans and twin sets.

The evening wear was sheer seduction. Dawn Mello, president of Bergdorf Goodman, loved having so much to choose from. The prettiest dresses were the short ones, which ranged from serious velvet to flirtatious white lace ruffles, cut across by bright satin bows. Although Valentino showed some

beautiful long gowns, including a couple of satin panned ones, both very grand, there is no question that short is taking over the evening scene as well as the daytime one.

Details included white satin ribbons slotted down the sleeve of black dresses, black fox hems on short black velvet busier dresses and richly embroidered boleros over slim black taffeta skirts. Big fox has added glamour to this luxurious collection, as did all the gold and silver lamé outfits. Impeccable accessories included high heels, sheer hose and very long gloves.

Ungaro also had an excellent collection which included a new and welcome sense of humor. He built his look on a sharp contrast between tight and skinny leather minis and powerful jackets — with strong shoulders and assertive leg-of-mutton sleeves. Very wide collars, lined in contrasting fabrics, were worn as hoods which softened the line of the shoulders. Some

were lined with bright-colored velvets, others with soft satins.

Short, belted suits alternated with long coats, the latter often worn with flat, equestrian boots. Although he started with toned down colors — wheat, aqua, parma — Ungaro quickly reverted to his bright palette including turquoise, hot pink and red. There was a cheery brilliance to his collection due to the metallic leather minis followed by satins and lamés.

Nowhere was the bourgeois, a favorite on Paris runways this season, as strongly outlined as at Ungaro's. Draped dresses, jersey or satin, emphasized every curve in the body. The prettiest, with a high, inverted V bodice and draped hips, was worn under a flower-printed coat.

Flower prints were only one of the more interesting themes at Ungaro's and turned up on peasant skirts, plumed jackets and even bloomers. The cyclamen-and-green plumed jacket over elasticized

velvet was the sexiest around. The short evening group was a riot and included some mad poufs, bustles and cancan ruffles. Although there was a lot of black, Ungaro also put in bright patches such as hot pink satin ruffles at the bottom of a black velvet bustier.

Much will be forgiven Ungaro, including huge, awkward, cotton candy bows, because he produced the most beautiful long gowns in town. Slim and snaky, they featured draped hips and cascades of ruffles down the side. The prettiest was of dark brown velvet, a normally heavy fabric which Ungaro handled unusually well.

If Jean-Louis Scherrer could learn to edit his collections, he would be much better off. There was nothing wrong with his clothes except the slow, repetitious delivery.

Suits were favorites, with two strong themes emerging — both inspired from the early days of planes and automobiles. Long gray

flannel coats were touched up with black leather at the collars and cuffs. Models wore automobile caps or black leather helmets with goggles.

Swimming upstream, Scherrer showed mostly long skirts, including a gray flannel one under a black and gray bolero. Other skirts, equally long, were knife-pleated and worn with boots.

Pants were ultra-narrow like stovepipes and worn under short car coats. Evening smoking wear with an ambiguous, dandy look included sequined jackets and jeweled walking sticks.

Guy Laroche's ready-to-wear collection is designed by Guy Douvier, who came down the runway, too. This is a vast commercial success and the best-priced of the couturiers' ready-to-wear.

As usual, his collection touched on all the current favorite themes — black leather minis, turtle-necks, turtans, quilted jackets, jersey chemises and the ubiquitous poufs.



Short is it: The view from Ungaro, left, and Valentino.

Advertisement for a perfume bottle. The bottle is dark with a light-colored label. To the right of the bottle, the text reads "Tough act to follow." Below the bottle, there is a small line of text: "12 YEARS OLD...".

The Populist 'Henrys'

By Robert Cushman
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Shakespeare's histories nearly always bring out the best in those who do them, especially when done in bulk. The Old Vic is staging "The Henrys" — "Henry IV" Parts 1 and 2 and "Henry V," but on Saturdays all in one day, morning to evening.

THE LONDON STAGE

Shakespeare Company, but "The Henrys" are the work of the English Shakespeare Company, a new group formed by the director Michael Bogdanov and the actor Michael Pennington to tour large-scale classics. There are a lot of former Stratford actors in the company, and their experience and assurance, Bogdanov's inexhaustible

energy, and the richness of the plays, are a potent combination. Where the ESC differs from the RSC is in its aggressive populism. The plays are done mainly in modern dress. The first one begins with an instant folk song, devised to cue us into the pre-history but actually more obscure in its dialect than the blank verse it is supposed to elucidate. This is the kind of thing that young people are supposed to love, though I suspect that it helps and flatters the actors more than the spectators. An actor asked to play ancient Pistol-as-an Elizabethan-roaring boy may not know where to start. Make him a motorcycling punk with a vicious streak, and it's easy. Well, easier.

Actually, the costuming is eclectic. Some soldiers are medieval, others contemporary. Henry IV and his ministers sport sober Edwardian frock coats, but Prince Hal's lounging attire is jeans, which points up the gulf between them. Falstaff is a striped-suited saloon-bar dandy, but his cronies — who outlive him — are 1980s ruffians in a recognizably rundown pub. Gradually the contrasts even out: we watch the new world taking over from the old. It is all summed up in the fight between Hal and Hotspur at Shrewsbury. Hotspur, the relic of chivalry, actually lets his opponent reclaim his fallen sword; Hal, when the luck goes his way, has no such scruples and plays the butcher. He doesn't enjoy it, but a prince has gotta do what a prince has gotta do. And eventually what a king has gotta do. Hal sacrifices humanity to become a political and military machine.

The mix is stimulating, while it is a mix. By the time we get to "Henry V" modernity has wholly taken over, with the Agincourt campaign staged — ingeniously — as if it were the Falklands. It really feels like war, but in this atmosphere Hal's humanity, and his scruples, make no sense, and the play becomes monotonous. Shakespeare liked Henry V, Bogdanov doesn't, and Pennington, gallantly speaking the lines, is left in the middle. He is far more interesting as the earlier Hal, caught between two worlds.

The plays, especially "Henry V," are staged to give us Bogdanov's view of Thatcher's England: duplicity and opportunism at the top, violent desperation at the bottom, and jingoism all the way through. (Nobody can say that Bogdanov sentimentalizes the lower orders; Henry's troops invade France like soccer hooligans.)

The coherence of his vision is less impressive though than the detail with which he animates it. He too is an opportunist, as a director has to be, especially with plays as big as these. Most of the characters come to life, and the "Henry IV" plays are unusually funny. Bogdanov is happier with humor than with emo-

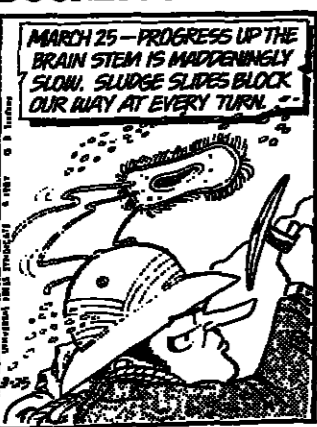
tion; the account of Falstaff's death is surprisingly unmoving. John Woodvine is a suave, beautifully phrased Falstaff, who doubles as the "Henry V" chorus, telling the story from a TV anchorman's swivel chair. His fruity tones are amusingly echoed by Colin Farrell as his batman Bardolph. John Price is a commonplace Hotspur but a rampagingly effective Pistol. And there are a couple of outstanding female performances from Jennie Stoller, subtler and suppler than most as Lady Percy and Jenny Quayle, whose Doll Tearsheet sells sex in a fashionable leather binding.

In Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author" a rehearsal is famously interrupted by a vagrant sextet whose author left them agonizingly unfinished, and who want actors to bring them to life. In the original, the play being rehearsed is one of Pirandello's own, which may explain why the actors take this science-fiction intrusion so completely in their stride. In the National Theatre's new production, Nicholas Wright's adaptation has them rehearsing "Hamlet," a play with its own pertinent remarks about acting and believing.

Otherwise, Michael Rudman's production is faithful; there is no attempt to pretend that we are anywhere but in the Italian theater of the 1920s. We begin with some witty vignettes of actors arriving for work, though the later company scenes are strangely stiff. If the actors are meant to represent surface reality, it doesn't help to have them sitting around making significant remarks at scripted moments. Real life, especially real theatrical life, is less organized than that.

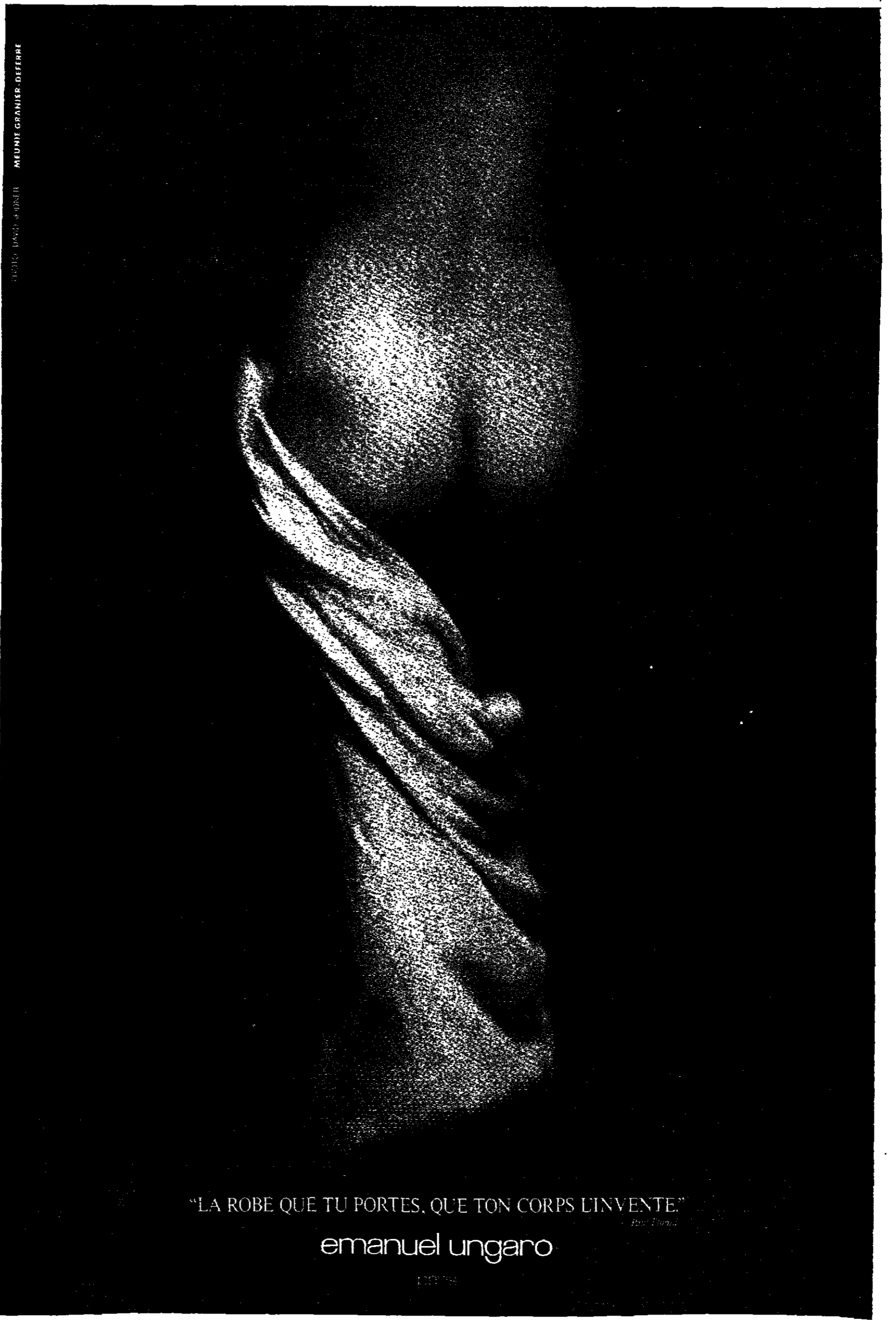
But Rudman's conscientiousness pays off with the arguments about illusion and reality, which have never seemed more urgent. We feel the frustration of the characters as their pristine sense of their own identity is swamped by the well-meaning mannerisms of the actors. We see how swiftly belief can be induced by a thoroughly artificial stage set, assembled from stock. There is an uncomfortable acting gulf between the old, who are assured, and the young, who are callow.

DOONESBURY



Advertisement for dining out in Paris. It lists two restaurants: 'LA FERME IRLANDAISE' and 'CHEZ TANTE LOUISE'. It provides details about their menus, hours, and locations.

Advertisement for 'WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT' featuring 'SPRINGTIME ARTS IN MONTE-CARLO'. It lists various theatrical performances, including 'The Barber of Seville' and 'The Marriage of Figaro', along with their dates and venues.



"LA ROBE QUE TU PORTES, QUE TON CORPS L'INVENTE." emanuel ungaro

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
A&T	185	26.5	26.5	+
Amgen	185	26.5	26.5	+
Amgen	185	26.5	26.5	+
Amgen	185	26.5	26.5	+
Amgen	185	26.5	26.5	+

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. close	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. close
19,000,000	2,700,000	19,000,000	2,700,000
19,000,000	2,700,000	19,000,000	2,700,000
19,000,000	2,700,000	19,000,000	2,700,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
1384.0	1378.0	1384.0	+5.5
1384.0	1378.0	1384.0	+5.5
1384.0	1378.0	1384.0	+5.5

Tuesday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	1.00
Declined	0.50
Unchanged	0.50
Total Issues	1.00
New Highs	0.50
New Lows	0.50

Class	Prev.
Composite	1.00
Finance	0.50
Health	0.50
Technology	0.50
Utilities	0.50
Other	0.50

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	185	26.5	26.5	+
Amgen	185	26.5	26.5	+
Amgen	185	26.5	26.5	+

Class	Chg.
Govt	-0.05
Corp	-0.05
Industrial	-0.05

Class	Prev.
Advanced	1.00
Declined	0.50
Unchanged	0.50
Total Issues	1.00
New Highs	0.50
New Lows	0.50

Buy	Sales	Net
March 23	4,000,000	1,000,000
March 24	3,500,000	1,200,000
March 25	3,000,000	1,500,000

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
2281.7	2287.3	2280.0	2284.0	+5.8
2281.7	2287.3	2280.0	2284.0	+5.8
2281.7	2287.3	2280.0	2284.0	+5.8

Class	Prev.
Industrials	1.00
Utilities	0.50
Other	0.50
Total Issues	1.00

Class	Prev.
Advanced	1.00
Declined	0.50
Unchanged	0.50
Total Issues	1.00

High	Low	Close	Chg.
209.24	207.74	209.21	+0.28
209.24	207.74	209.21	+0.28
209.24	207.74	209.21	+0.28

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
33	29 1/2	AAR				33	29 1/2	33	33	+
33	29 1/2	ADT				33	29 1/2	33	33	+
33	29 1/2	AGS				33	29 1/2	33	33	+
33	29 1/2	AMCA				33	29 1/2	33	33	+
33	29 1/2	AMCO				33	29 1/2	33	33	+
33	29 1/2	AMER				33	29 1/2	33	33	+
33	29 1/2	AMER				33	29 1/2	33	33	+
33	29 1/2	AMER				33	29 1/2	33	33	+
33	29 1/2	AMER				33	29 1/2	33	33	+
33	29 1/2	AMER				33	29 1/2	33	33	+

NYSE Mixed; Dow Sets Record

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Tuesday, but the Dow Jones industrial average drove ahead to its sixth consecutive record high in heavy trading. The Dow, which rose 30.26 Monday, gained 5.40 to 2,284.18, surpassing the 2,263.78 record on Monday.

But declines led advances 840-753 among broad-market indexes broke records set a day earlier. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.25 to 171.08. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 0.48 to a new high of 301.64. The price of an average share gained 7 cents.

Volume was about 189.85 million shares, compared with 189.07 million Monday.

Prices traded in a narrow range throughout the day, and analysts said the market was muddled.

Newton Zinder, a market analyst with E.F. Hutton & Co., said traders were cautious in light of the lack of breadth in this week's advance, which has been concentrated in blue chip industries.

Trade Lattimer, of Josephthal & Co., said institutional investors looking to reduce cash reserves by the end of the quarter kept demand for blue chips high. This is the last full week of trading before the first quarter ends next Tuesday.

But she was sanguine about the rally's prospects.

"The rally may be getting a bit long in the tooth, but there's no reason to assume this market is ready to turn down," Ms. Lattimer said.

Harry Vilcek, of Sutro & Co., said the market was overextended from both fundamental and technical viewpoints and was vulnerable to a correction of about 10 percent that would drop the Dow to about 2,200. But he added that

prices would find sturdy support around 2,200.

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, gaining 1/4 to 25 1/4. It introduced new computer products.

PepsiCo followed, rising 1/4 to 35 1/4. Calny, a fast-food franchise operator, said it rejected an unsolicited takeover bid, falling 1/4 to 6 1/4.

Navistar rose 1/4 to 7 1/4.

American Express gained 1 1/4 to 78 1/4. Last Monday, American Express announced a two-for-one stock split and said it would spin off 40 percent of its Shearson Lehman Brothers brokerage subsidiary.

Wendy's International rose 1/4 to 13 in heavy trading. The stock has been active on takeover speculation.

Blue chips were mixed. General Electric rose 1/4 to 111, USX was up 1/4 to 28 1/4, Eastman Kodak was up 1/4 to 78 1/4 and General Motors rose 1/4 to 79 1/4. Coca-Cola dropped 1/4 to 47 1/4 and Sears fell 1/4 to 53 1/4.

Transport issues ended mixed. NWA, parent of Northwest Airlines rose 1/4 to 67 1/4, USAir gained 1/4 to 45 1/4, UAL, parent of United Airlines rose 1/4 to 60, and Federal Express gained 1/4 to 64. United Pacific lost 1/4 to 57 1/4.

Some market watchers have said weakness in the current rally is belied by the failure of the transportation component of the Dow average to match the record-breaking activity in the overall average.

Oil company stocks were mostly ahead. Amerasia rose 1/4 to 33 1/4, Occidental Petroleum rose 1/4 to 33 1/4, Mobil was up 1/4 to 49 1/4 and Texaco rose 1/4 to 36 1/4. Exxon lost 1/4 to 88.

Technology and semiconductor issues were mostly higher. IBM gained 1/4 to 152 1/4, Digital Equipment rose 1/4 to 167 1/4, Texas Instruments gained 1/4 to 183 1/4 and Cray Research added 1/4 to 124 1/4. But Tandy lost 1/4 to 52 and Compaq Computer was off 1/4 to 24 1/4.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
110	100	AA				110	100	110	110	+
110	100	AA				110	100	110	110	+
110	100	AA				110	100	110	110	+
110	100	AA				110	100	110	110	+
110	100	AA				110	100	110	110	+
110	100	AA				110	100	110	110	+
110	100	AA				110	100	110	110	+
110	100	AA				110	100	110	110	+
110	100	AA				110	100	110	110	+
110	100	AA				110	100	110	110	+

Business Round
Standard Chartered
Drop in
Hearst
E.F. Hutton
Investment

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1987

Page 11

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

As a Shepherd Divideth His Sheep From the Goats

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Managers who grew accustomed to taking exams in business school think nothing of taking the ability tests required by some corporations...

A new U.S. test measures a person's persistence in the face of adversity.

"Most companies have a good idea of what they are looking for but they also worry about being fair," said Elizabeth Taylor, senior psychologist with NFER-NELSON Publishing Co.

The two most commonly used tests in the United States, Britain, France and West Germany are the 16PF tests developed by the American psychologist R.B. Cattell and the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator test, based on Jungian theory...

NFER-NELSON estimates that 30,000 Britons, 80 percent of them managers, took the 16PF last year, up 30 percent from 1983. Although West German, Swiss and Austrian companies have started to use personality tests...

In 1984, Saville & Holdsworth Ltd., the British psychological assessment and publishing firm, introduced the Occupational Personality Questionnaire, which measures 30 personality characteristics and links specific occupations to personality.

But the biggest increase in the corporate use of personality testing has been in the use of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator. Exxon and GE use the test for team building, career development and internal promotion.

"The point of this test is to feed back the information to the person," said Mrs. Taylor of NFER-NELSON. "Then everybody in the team discusses each other's profiles. A tremendous amount of trust is needed for it to work."

In the United States, 1.5 million people took the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator test in 1986, according to the Consulting Psychologists Press. Corporations accounted for 40 percent of the test sales, double the share of 1983.

See TESTS, Page 13

Orders Rose 6% In U.S.

Durable Goods Reversed Decline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Orders for durable goods in the United States jumped 6 percent in February, the biggest increase in five months, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

The increase in these goods — such as automobiles and home appliances expected to last at least three years — was driven by purchases of transportation equipment, electrical machinery and primary metals. The rise followed a record 9.9 percent drop in January and was the biggest advance since a 7.6 percent increase in September.

Orders to U.S. factories are closely watched for signals on production and employment. The big February rise was likely to boost optimism that manufacturing employment will contribute to overall economic growth in coming months.

"There is still some life left in our aging recovery," said John Albertine, an economist at Farley Industries in Chicago.

Orders climbed to a seasonally adjusted total of \$101.2 billion in February compared to the revised total of \$95.5 billion in January.

The gain was boosted by a 48.9 percent jump in orders for defense equipment. Even without this increase, however, demand for civilian durable goods climbed 3.8 percent during a 7.7 percent decline in January.

The key category of non-defense capital goods showed a 1.6 percent decline in February. This category, which measures business investment, had fallen 8.7 percent in January. Analysts said the weakness is being caused by the new U.S. tax law, which removed tax benefits for business investment.

The new figures reflect substantial changes in earlier figures to reflect a "benchmark revision" that covered the years from 1982 to the present.

Bank of China Takes to Capitalism

But Hong Kong Expansion Has Risky Footing

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — As recently as eight years ago, the Bank of China served merely as a stodgy outpost here of the Beijing government.

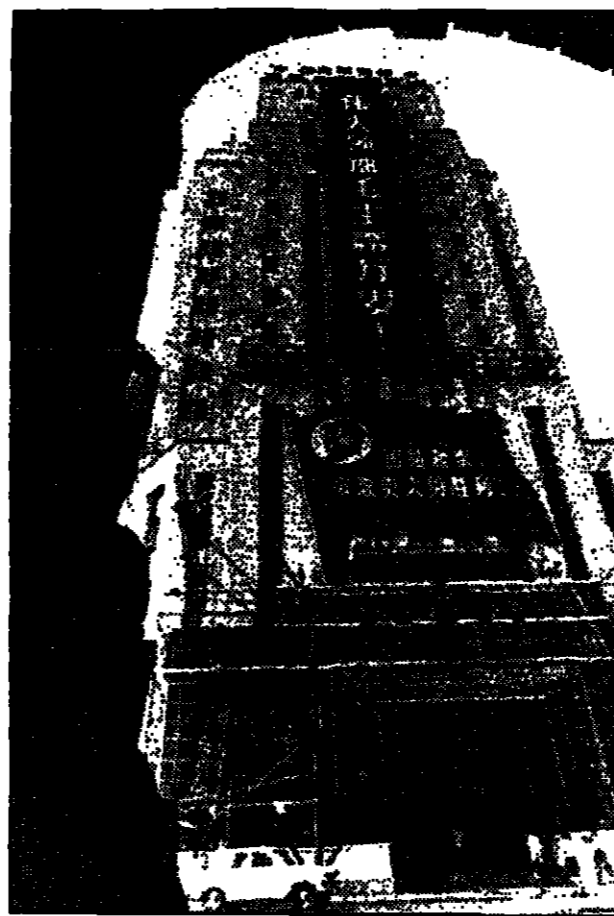
But since China's opening to the West in 1979, the bank's growth has been extraordinary. According to its statements, deposits are 5.8 times higher, loans have risen 8.5 times and revenue is up twofold. The Bank of China group has taken to capitalist-style competition so well, in fact, that it has become the colony's second-biggest bank after the giant Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.

The Bank of China seems to think this is just a start. It is building a 70-story headquarters that will be Hong Kong's tallest building, with executive offices looking down on Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. headquarters.

"It's extremely competitive, both in terms of service and in terms of interest rates," said David K.P. Li, chief executive of the Bank of East Asia Ltd., another Hong Kong financial group that has been expanding. "It's very dynamic."

For some Hong Kong businessmen, deeply apprehensive about what will happen after the colony reverts to Chinese control in 1997, having the Bank of China as a competitor may be strangely reassuring. It provides evidence of Beijing's willingness to tolerate capitalistic practices and of its expanding financial stake in Hong Kong's well-being.

In the process, China has been gaining financial experience and raising funds for investment on the mainland. This growing presence in Hong Kong has not been painless, however. The Bank of China group seems to be sacrificing profits to gain market share, and diplomats and other bankers have doubts about the quality of its loan portfolio.



The Bank of China's present headquarters in Hong Kong.

uncertain property market, and as it makes very long mortgage loans that lead to a mismatch between short-term deposits and long-term loans. There are, too, signs that the Bank of China group will face increasing competition in Hong Kong as well as China from other government-owned financial institutions.

The Bank of China remains secretive, and refused to make its two top executives in Hong Kong available for interviews. One other senior executive did grant an interview, after three months of prodding, but his information was limited. He could not say, for example, when the chief executive in Hong Kong, Huang Diyan, took the post: how old Mr. Huang was; where he lived, or whether he had a car at his disposal.

Other information was gathered from interviews with competitors, financial analysts and diplomats and from analysis of the limited financial records the bank provides.

Shearson Share Sale Approved to Nippon, Public

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The board of American Express Co. approved Monday the sale of 40 percent of its Shearson Lehman Brothers brokerage subsidiary, giving both companies a significant international link. American Express said that it would sell 13 percent of Shearson to Nippon Life Insurance Co. for \$538 million and that it would sell 27 percent through an initial public offering and to its employees.

Shearson is counting on the combination to give it significant access to the huge, but hard to crack, Japanese corporate market, as well as more than \$700 million in capital. That would make Shearson the largest securities company in the United States, leapfrogging it over the traditional leader, Merrill Lynch & Co., and Salomon Brothers. Shearson, currently No. 3, has \$2.8 billion in capital.

Nippon Life is by far Japan's largest insurance company, with \$90.2 billion in assets, and is the largest shareholder of securities in Japan, with a stake in more than two-thirds of the 1,700 companies listed on the Tokyo Exchange.

The companies said that, in addition to gaining two seats on Shearson's board, Nippon Life would place an adviser on the 19-member board of American Express, giving Nippon Life knowledge of and the ability to influence the strategic direction of one of the largest U.S. financial conglomerates.

A number of senior Wall Street executives described the transaction as an important step both for Shearson and the U.S. securities industry, increasing the drive to build internationally. Shearson will become the second major brokerage house to sell a large stake to a Japanese concern, following Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s sale of a 12.5 percent interest to Sumitomo Bank Ltd. last year.

There was also concern that the Japanese might have begun a process of slowly dominating Wall Street through such investments in major brokerage houses, similar to the way they have taken control of pockets of the electronics industry.

Max C. Chapman Jr., president of Kidder, Peabody & Co., said the link with Nippon Life was far more important than the sale of more shares to the public because of the potential access the deal would give Shearson to the Japanese market. "This gives them more capital and insight into the Japanese market," he said. "But don't forget that it goes both ways. This gives them a hand in getting into this market, too."

The companies also agreed to exchange personnel, which several analysts said could prove important to Nippon Life's growing understanding of how the U.S. and international capital markets work. Shearson and Nippon Life also will form a venture in London that will engage in the investment advisory business.

See SHEARSON, Page 13

Nakasone Orders Efforts to Calm U.S. on Chips

Reuters

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone intervened Tuesday to resolve Japan's dispute with the United States over trade in computer chips, government officials said.

Mr. Nakasone told Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura at a cabinet meeting to double his efforts to calm U.S. anger at what Washington sees as Japan's unfair trade practices in semiconductors.

Mr. Nakasone's intervention came only two days before a scheduled meeting of the Reagan administration's Economic Policy Council to consider whether Japan has broken a pact on microchips.

That pact, signed last year after months of negotiations, calls on Japan to stop "dumping" chips, or selling them at cut-rate prices in world markets, and to increase its imports of U.S. chips.

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FIGURES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986: TOTAL ASSETS: US \$ 168 billion SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY: US \$ 1.6 billion

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates for various international currencies as of March 24.

Other Dollar Values

Table listing various dollar values and exchange rates for different regions and currencies.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for Eurocurrency deposits and other financial instruments.

Key Money Rates Mar. 24

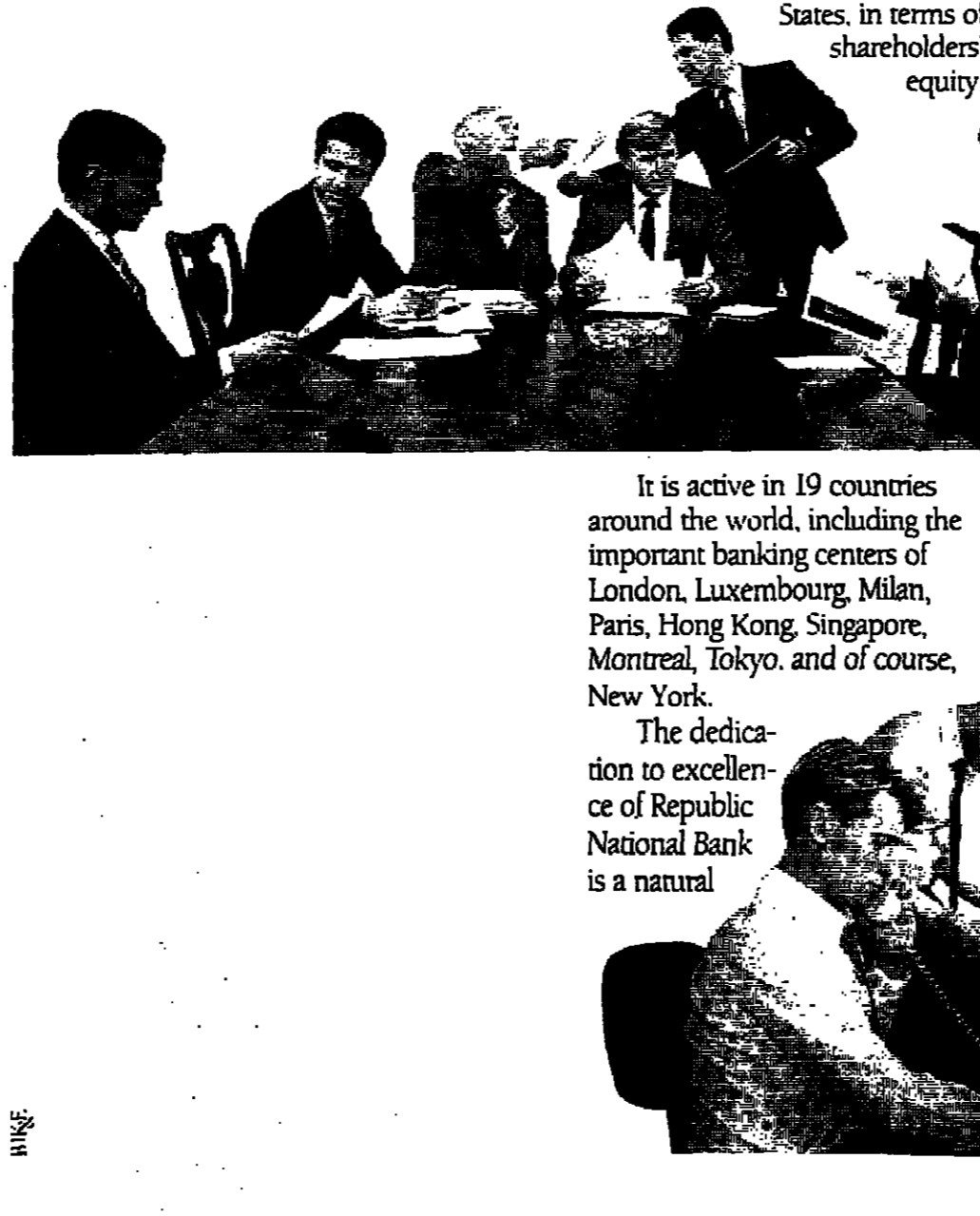
Table listing key money rates for various currencies and financial products.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table listing U.S. money market funds and their performance metrics.

Gold

Table showing gold prices in various locations and currencies.



It is active in 19 countries around the world, including the important banking centers of London, Luxembourg, Milan, Paris, Hong Kong, Singapore, Montreal, Tokyo, and of course, New York.

The dedication to excellence of Republic National Bank is a natural

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and Close. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and Close. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and Close. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 24 March 1987

Table of international fund quotations, including columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of floating-rate notes, including columns for issuer, coupon rate, bid/ask prices, and other details. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Pounds Sterling

Table of Pounds Sterling exchange rates, including columns for bank/issuer, bid/ask prices, and other details. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Deutsche Marks

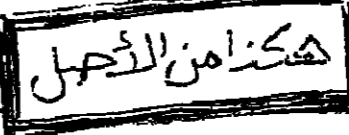
Table of Deutsche Marks exchange rates, including columns for bank/issuer, bid/ask prices, and other details. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Japanese Yen

Table of Japanese Yen exchange rates, including columns for bank/issuer, bid/ask prices, and other details. Includes sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Asia Pacific Growth Fund. Weekly net asset value on 20-3-1987 US \$32.25. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. HAVE YOU MADE 50% ON YOUR CAPITAL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS? 50% If you have not contact us at: Pierson, Helder & Pierson NV, Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'CURRENCY MARKET', 'MILLAR: Dal', 'Africa Bank', and 'OTC'.



CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Dollar Falls Against Yen, Tests Paris Accord

(Continued from Page 1) The dollar fell against the yen...

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes London Dollar Rates.

Speaking in New Zealand, where he is attending a meeting of trade ministers...

Latin Nations Rebuff U.S. On IDB Plan

By Peter T. Kilborn New York Times Service MIAMI — Debtor nations in Latin America have rejected a plan by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d...

Sticht Unretires to Head RJR Nabisco

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune In a surprise move, J. Paul Sticht, a former high executive at R.J. Reynolds Industries...

To Our Readers

Please send information about management changes to: Business People International Herald Tribune...

Top Volcker Aide Joins Consultancy

WASHINGTON — Steven M. Roberts, chief assistant to Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board...

Pretoria, Banks Extend Repayment Limits

By John D. Battersby New York Times Service JOHANNESBURG — South Africa and its major commercial bank creditors have agreed to extend for three years specific limits on the country's repayments of \$13 billion in foreign debt...

Interest rate margins on restricted debt would remain the same as during the first interim agreement...

Africa and appeared to have been largely on Pretoria's terms. The accord is expected to be endorsed by South Africa's other 299 creditors...

CHINA: Beijing's Bank Takes to Capitalism, but Not Without Taking Risks

(Continued from first page) The Bank of China group also has picked up a great deal of commercial business, but it is not clear how much of this is based on exports...

The Bank of China group also has picked up a great deal of commercial business, but it is not clear how much of this is based on exports...

mands of the job," conceded Chen Wen-jing, a senior executive of the Bank of China's regional office...

Tuesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices on a 4 1/2% New York Stock Exchange...

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. Lists various OTC stocks.

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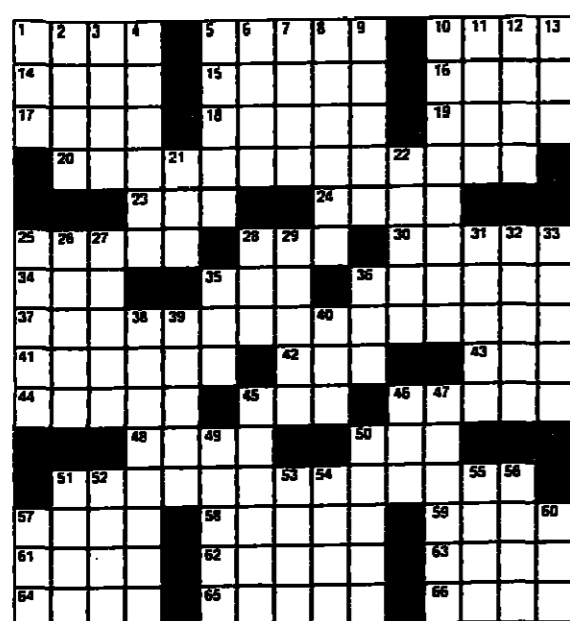
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Small text at the bottom of the page providing additional information and disclaimers.



- ACROSS**
- 1 Booted
 - 5 Census figs.
 - 10 But, to Juan
 - 14 TV starter
 - 15 Delouf or
 - 16 — hygiene
 - 17 Seed covering
 - 18 Scene in "Quo Vadis?"
 - 19 New Orleans mecca
 - 23 Kind of heat
 - 24 Medical suffix
 - 25 Staffs
 - 28 Title of respect
 - 30 Start of a Dickens title
 - 34 Mine product
 - 35 Jorge or José
 - 36 Catches
 - 37 Atlanta mecca
 - 41 A Brookav rival
 - 42 In friendly touch
 - 43 Item in A.D.'s rec.
 - 44 Pale
 - 45 Old Siamese coin
 - 46 Suckling's forte
 - 48 Business-letter abbr.
 - 50 Houston or Browne
- DOWN**
- 1 RR stop
 - 2 Jacob's ladder, e.g.
 - 3 Vaudeville entr'acte
 - 4 Reason for Ham's larn
 - 5 Strikebreakers
 - 6 Tropical plant
 - 7 Hemsley TV vehicle
 - 8 Muscle that stretches
 - 9 Shortstop
 - 10 Mariner's nickname
 - 11 One of five "Greats"
 - 12 Carry on
 - 13 Cheer in Toledo
 - 21 Ethiopian title
 - 22 Laughing
 - 25 Dried coconut meat
 - 26 Neighborhoods
 - 27 Under, to Bryan!
 - 28 Patriotic org.
 - 29 Awkward
 - 31 Valor or virtue
 - 32 Onions' cousins
 - 33 I am, to Pedro
 - 35 Fly, boat
 - 36 Fast plane
 - 38 "—, the cops!"
 - 39 Hair rinse
 - 40 "The pig was
 - 45 Cite
 - 46 Stock-market word
 - 47 Fluffy fare
 - 49 Rope fastener
 - 50 Guide
 - 51 Strip on a track
 - 52 Beaux
 - 53 Shamrock land
 - 54 Spot for a missile
 - 55 Simplicity
 - 56 Prong
 - 57 Cord or Javelin
 - 60 Haunt

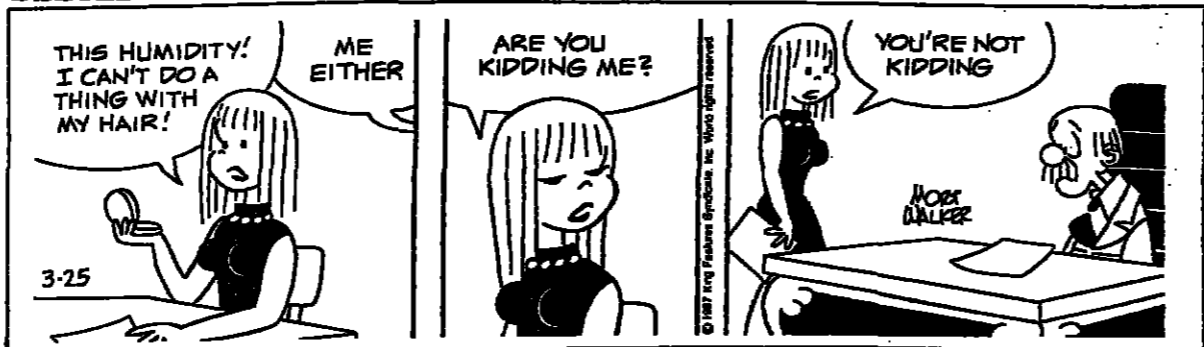
PEANUTS



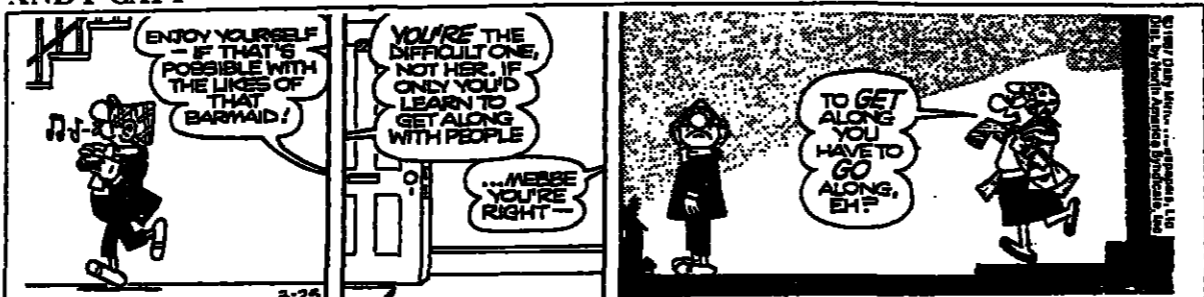
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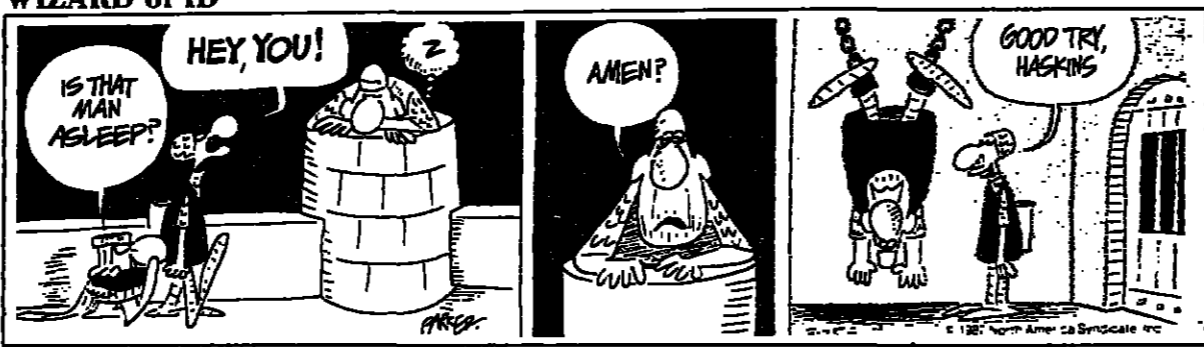
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



"SHE THINKS SHE'S SO SMART, BUT SHE CAN'T TELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A 'DOODLEBUG' AND A 'CATERPILLAR'!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Here! Take skunk— it's just as good as good.

KNACS

DEHIC

CLAYKE

FRAMOT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXACT FLAME MOSAIC HARROW
Answer: What do ghosts eat for breakfast? — SCREAM OF WHEAT

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	6	4	Bangkok	31	26
Amsterdam	17	13	Beijing	14	8
Antwerp	17	13	Bombay	31	26
Berlin	17	13	Buenos Aires	21	16
Bombay	17	13	Calcutta	31	26
Boston	17	13	Chengde	14	8
Buenos Aires	17	13	Chongqing	14	8
Calcutta	17	13	Chongqing	14	8
Chengde	17	13	Chongqing	14	8
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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press March 24
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam	Close Prev.	Change	Paris	Close Prev.	Change
ABN	511.50	0.15	Alcatel	128.00	0.00
ABN	511.50	0.15	Alcatel	128.00	0.00
ABN	511.50	0.15	Alcatel	128.00	0.00

Singapore

Singapore	Close Prev.	Change
Corporation	4.84	0.00
Corporation	4.84	0.00
Corporation	4.84	0.00

Toronto March 23

Toronto	Close Prev.	Change
Alcan	29.00	0.00
Alcan	29.00	0.00
Alcan	29.00	0.00

High Low Close Chg

High	Low	Close	Chg
32.75	32.50	32.75	+0.25
32.75	32.50	32.75	+0.25
32.75	32.50	32.75	+0.25

Tokyo

Tokyo	Close Prev.	Change
Asahi	489	0.00
Asahi	489	0.00
Asahi	489	0.00

Zurich

Zurich	Close Prev.	Change
Alfa	102.00	0.00
Alfa	102.00	0.00
Alfa	102.00	0.00

Frankfurt

Frankfurt	Close Prev.	Change
AGF	302	0.00
AGF	302	0.00
AGF	302	0.00

Johannesburg

Johannesburg	Close Prev.	Change
AECI	1700	0.00
AECI	1700	0.00
AECI	1700	0.00

London

London	Close Prev.	Change
AAI Corp	216	0.00
AAI Corp	216	0.00
AAI Corp	216	0.00

Brussels

Brussels	Close Prev.	Change
Arbed	142	0.00
Arbed	142	0.00
Arbed	142	0.00

Amst

Amst	Close Prev.	Change
ABN	511.50	0.15
ABN	511.50	0.15
ABN	511.50	0.15

Stockholm

Stockholm	Close Prev.	Change
AGA	186	0.00
AGA	186	0.00
AGA	186	0.00

Oslo

Oslo	Close Prev.	Change
ASA	186	0.00
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Stockholm

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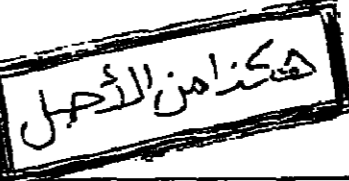
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SPORTS

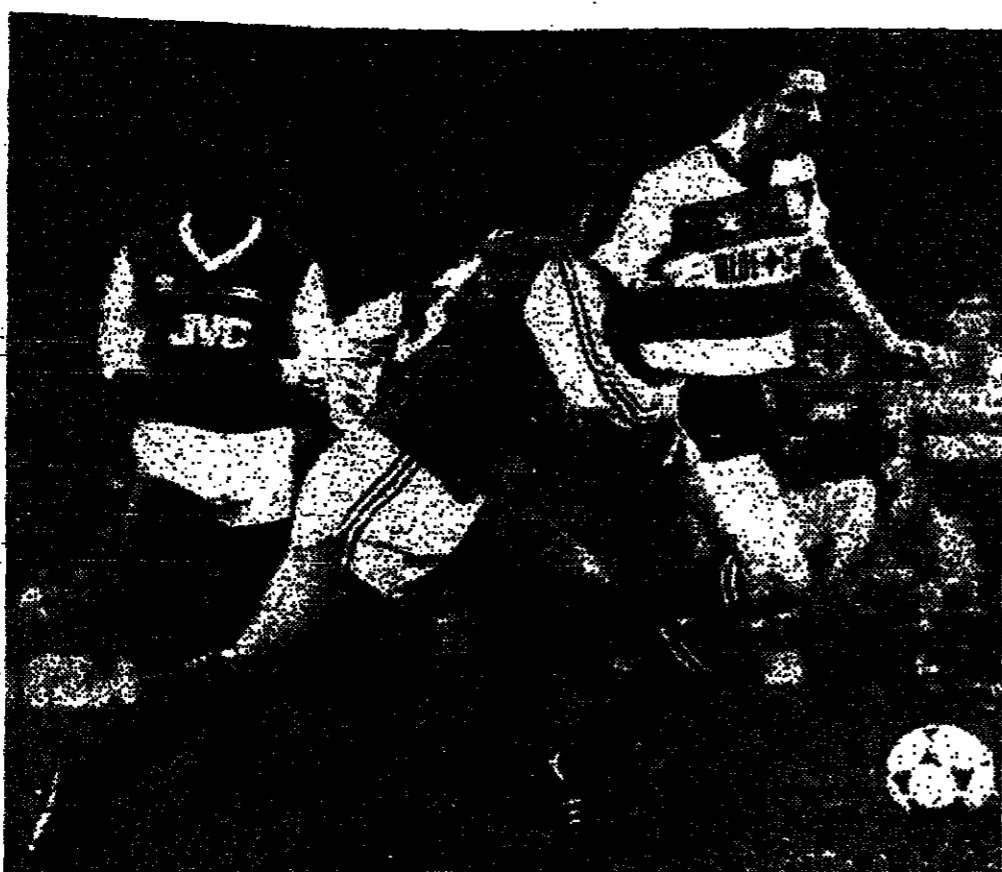


Affairs Of the Heart

LONDON — A pacemaker for the athlete always used to be someone carrying out the first two laps in a runner's wilderness. No longer.

ROB HUGHES

Operation of hereditary heart trouble. And a younger English footballer, Chris Hemming, begins a league career aided by a surgically fitted pacemaker.



Arsenal's Kenny Sanson, center, starting in to Harry Wayne Fereday of the Queen's Park Rangers.

British athletics was refusing to allow Linda Peck, a promising schoolgirl, to fulfill her potential on the track. A leaking heart valve (to bar to Ron Clarke, the superb Australian runner, and no bar to Peck's medical advisers) struck terror in officials' minds.

and no physical activity. His mental triumph is extraordinary. Extraordinary too is the victory of mind over doubt in the men and women who compete in the Transplant Olympics. So, of course, is that of 50 men who began a Transplant Trophy for five-a-side soccer in Britain three years ago.

has stated that off. Sanson, 28, is looking for one more World Cup. But Hemming, just 20 and the father of two, has no time to cushion the doubts his heart trouble could raise in the minds of prospective managers.

VANTAGE POINT/John Feinstein

When 8 Is Nothing, 4 Approaches Infinity

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was Billy Packer who made the comment Sunday during the final moments of the Indiana-Louisiana State Midwest Regional final. As Fes Irvin stepped to the foul line with LSU leading, 76-75, and 26 seconds left, Packer said, "This is why the money in this tournament should be distributed differently. This kid is shooting a \$200,000 free throw."

and players and coaches who are within a free throw (LSU) or a bad pass (Iowa) of the Final Four but don't get there? How many people remember last year's losing regional finalists? (Navy, Kentucky,

point guard Kenny Smith, on the losing side for the second time in his second regional final last Saturday. "One of my goals was to play in the Final Four. Now, that's gone."

Dean Smith, North Carolina's coach, used to claim that getting to the Final Four was harder than winning the title. Just reaching the Final Four makes a team, its coaches and its players winners. And it goes beyond that.

North Carolina State, Auburn. Maybe it just has to do with the way the words roll off the tongue. "Final Eight" just doesn't make it the way "Final Four" does.

round of 16 on Thursday, Syracuse Coach Jim Boeheim congratulated his players for coming from behind to win. Then he said he told them: "Remember, if you don't win Saturday, this win does us no good, it doesn't mean a thing. If you're going

to lose, you might as well lose in the round of 16 because no one remembers anything you've done unless you get to the Final Four."

Pittsburgh Coach Paul Evans, who took Navy to the final eight a year ago before losing to Duke, remembers the postgame feeling. "We got hammered, so there wasn't any what-if or anything," he said. "But you can't escape the feeling that a great opportunity went there and it slipped away. You don't know when you'll get another chance like that when you're just one good game away."

Or one shot away. "If you get to the Final Four, people say you've had a successful season," said Dean Smith, who won his first seven regional finals but has lost his last three. "If you get to the regional final and lose, people just say, 'Well, they had a chance and didn't get there.'"

"You can't take one game and say it makes or breaks a season or a career," Kenny Smith insisted Saturday. "You can't measure people, or growth, or any of the other things, based on winning or losing one game. But people do that."

They do indeed. Matt Doehry, who played on North Carolina's national championship team in 1982 before graduating in 1984, was all game Saturday. When he saw Syracuse's 29-12 rebounding edge at halftime, his first reaction was pure instinct: "How can you let that happen to you when you're only 40 minutes from the Final Four? If there's ever a game you suck it up for, it's one like this."

Boeheim, criticized for years because of a mediocre NCAA record, tried to shrug off the importance of the victory for him Saturday. "I'm no better a coach today than I was yesterday," he said. "But because so much emphasis is put on winning, people will perceive me to be a better coach. O.K., if that's the case, I'll take it. I've had it the other way long enough."

The other way is to what-if your self all summer. North Carolina will always see Kenny Smith's three-point shot that could have tied the Syracuse game rinning out; Georgetown will remember Providence's amazing hit inside; LSU (which made the Final Four in 1986) will recall Rick Calloway's rebound basket and Nikita Wilson's miss; Iowa will see Kevin Gamble's misguided pass to Brad Lohaus.

Wilson, whose shot that bounced off the rim would have put LSU into the Final Four, said it best: "Getting to the Final Four is the best feeling in the world. This is the worst."



Getting a Leg Up

New Jersey's Joe Cirella resorted to unorthodox defensive tactics in trying to stop Esa Tikkanen shortly after the Oiler wing opened Monday night's scoring at 1:35 of the first period. Edmonton won the National Hockey League game, 7-6.

Court Rejects Players' Appeal For Bigger Cut of TV Profits

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday rejected an appeal by major league baseball players seeking the legal right to share millions of dollars in revenue from televised games.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Transition, Basketball, Hockey, and NHL Leaders. It lists various sports teams and their performance metrics.

NHL Standings

Table showing NHL Standings, including Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Monday's Results.

IB 1735 BLANCPAIN

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a detailed image of a watch and text describing its history and quality.

U.S. High School Following Pros' Pie-in-the-Sky Recipe

NEW YORK — Call it trickle-down finance, if you will, but those luxury sky boxes that are a standard feature of pro stadiums have now reached the high school level.

Exhibition Baseball

Table listing exhibition baseball games, including dates, locations, and participating teams.

Tennis

Table showing tennis results, including men's and women's singles and doubles matches.

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a detailed image of a watch and text describing its history and quality.

OBSERVER

CBS on the Firing Line

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — People in the news business tend to forget it's a business, so when something like the firings at CBS News jolts them back to reality, they respond with shock and rage.
Psychologically, this is entirely natural and explains why news people have given the CBS story such extensive coverage. Press critics are saying the coverage is out of proportion the numbers fired, particularly in a labor market where other shops are firing thousands, but this misses a bizarre point which press critics should be the first to grasp:
News people cannot resist the delusion that they are different. Few can bring themselves to acknowledge that they are hired hands who become expendable whenever the boss scowls at the bottom line. Here are people whose work is supposed to be the useless pursuit of truth, yet they cannot resist lying to themselves about their own situation.
The disproportionate coverage given to a couple of hundred firings at CBS is not excessive from the perspective of viewpoint because it is not about firings; it is about an assault on a mass delusion.
I first noticed the power of this delusion 40 years ago in Baltimore when I was a kid reporter active in trying to organize the newsroom in a labor union. Resistance from the graybeards was fierce, and not solely because they regarded me as a youthful sorehead who had succumbed to Bolshevism because my pay was only \$30 a week.
Their fiercer objection was that being news people meant they were "professionals." And professional people, they argued, did not join labor unions.
Fortunately, the boss was a realist, so he didn't know the depth of his reporters' self-deception or understand that this was his most powerful weapon against the union. Talking one day about who was entitled to more than sweat-shop pay, he made the mistake of singling out a half-dozen faithful old-timers who had been with the paper forever and telling union negotiators it was outrageous to ask him to pay these "aged incompetents" more than \$60 a week.
After that was duly publicized,

Nicaragua Relives Its Yankee Past

By Stephen Kinzer
NEW YORK Times Service
GRANADA, Nicaragua — This graceful and dignified city, founded in 1524, is the only place in Nicaragua where one feels in touch with Latin America's colonial past. Sculpted from balconies protrude from white-washed buildings, and strong coffee beans support elegant churches. Dominating the plaza is the enormous building that once housed the Granada Social Club, which in bygone days was the gathering place for Nicaragua's highest society.
The building came into government hands following the Sandinista takeover in 1979, and today it is being used as headquarters for an international crew making what is a film that profoundly influences perceptions of Nicaragua in the United States.
Downstairs, in what was once a private dance hall, the crew is making costumes and carpenters are building sets. Upstairs, the film's British-born director, Alex Cox, whose credits include "Repo Man" and "Sid and Nancy," works on storyboards when not consulting with the Americans, Britons, Spaniards, Mexicans and Nicaraguans with whom he works.
Cox says he wants to make a statement against U.S. policy in Central America, specifically its support for the Nicaraguan anti-government forces, the contras. "The U.S. government, with the support of my own government, is aiding and abetting a stupid, pointless massacre of people who don't mean them any harm at all. We are responsible for this. It's our tax dollars."
Cox's film is based on William Walker, a 19th-century adventurer born in Tennessee, who led a force of Americans to Nicaragua in 1855, took over the country and



Director Cox (left) with Ed Harris, who plays the adventurer William Walker.

straight," said Harris, "but there are certain situations, certain lines where, if the audience is not laughing, they're not getting it."
The film's producer, Ed Pressman, is also producing "Wall Street," the forthcoming film by Oliver Stone, who wrote and directed "Platoon."
Perhaps no nongovernmental project in the eight years of Sandinista rule in Nicaragua has been as fully supported by the government as the production of "Walker," which is scheduled to continue until the end of April. When set designers asked that telephone poles in central Granada be removed, the poles were removed. When helicopters and explosives were needed, the army agreed to provide them. In a country where the distribution of wood is tightly controlled by the government, 15,000 sheets of plywood and tons of planking are being assigned to the production. Much of the wood will ultimately be destroyed when the filmmakers re-create the burning of Granada, one of Walker's best known deeds.
Walker was a dedicated newspaper editor and idealistic lawyer who considered a political career and yearned for a life of quiet domesticity. But something snapped inside him when the only woman he ever loved, Ellen Martin, died in New Orleans during a cholera epidemic in 1849. According to one biographer, Walker's "quiet, serious, gentle and kind" nature quickly changed, and he became "melancholy, occasionally almost paranoid in his behavior, and obsessed with a longing for reckless and daring action regardless of the consequences."
Ellen Martin, who had impaired hearing, will be played by Marlee Matlin, an Academy Award nominee for her role in "Children of a Lesser God."
"Walker was a guy who was completely out of touch with reality, who thought he was acting on Christian principles but who blinded himself to the fact that he was slaughtering the people he came here to regenerate," Cox said. "That's something to think about."

PEOPLE

Evel Knievel Wants To Share Some Fame
The former motorcycle stunt man Evel Knievel, who was a bit of his fame back to his native Butte, Montana, Knievel, 47, who gave up stunts after a 1975 accident, wants to turn one of Butte's abandoned schools into an Evel Knievel Hall of Fame museum. One person who will probably not visit it is a man in Moses Lake, Washington, who punched the former daredevil in a restaurant bar. Witnesses to the fight Sunday said a local apparently struck him with an open provocation after offering unsolicited criticism of Knievel's cycling skills.
The English composer Harrison Birtwistle has won the \$150,000 Grawemeyer Award for Composition for his opera "The Mask of Orpheus." The award is given by the University of Louisville (Kentucky) in recognition of outstanding achievement by a composer. Birtwistle, 53, lives in southern France. "The Mask of Orpheus" given its premiere in London last May, is a four-hour work featuring mask-dancers, mime and electronic music. It was selected from 93 pieces submitted from 20 countries.
Oliver Stone, who directed "Platoon," says the New York financial establishment seems to be worried about what he will do in his upcoming movie, "Wall Street." He says he plans to use "a lot of authentic brokers playing themselves in the film, which will star Michael Douglas, Charlie Sheen and Daryl Hannah. Stone, nominated for Oscars for both "Platoon" and "Salvador," said he co-wrote the "Wall Street" screenplay with Stanley Weiser "even before the [former] Boesky thing hit."
A woman who was fired by Coca-Cola over her love affair with a man employed by its arch rival, Pepsi-Cola, has been compensated by her former employers in an out-of-court settlement. Amanda Cook, 34, was claiming \$600,000 in damages for her dismissal. She fell in love with David Conklin, who left Coca-Cola to join Pepsi. The company gave Amanda three options: to break off her engagement, persuade her fiancé to return, or resign. She refused.

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